

Friday, 2nd May 1958

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XVI, 1958

(23rd April to 5th May, 1958)



FOURTH SESSION, 1958

(Vol. XVI Contains Nos. 51 to 60)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, the 2nd May, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Television Unit

*1967. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1179 on the 5th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of an experimental Television Unit at Delhi for social and educational purposes has finally been approved;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the place where the unit is being set up?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) to (c). It has not yet been found possible to allocate the foreign exchange required for equipping the unit.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know the amount of foreign exchange required for this unit?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): This would be about Rs. 2 lakhs. To make it quite clear, this is not for the unit

but for part of the equipment which is still to be acquired. Part of the equipment is already there.

Shri Tyagi: If it is a question of only Rs. 2 lakhs and if half or more than half of the unit is lying useless, I wonder what is this economy?

Dr. Keskar: I am not able to answer that. I have to get foreign exchange from the Ministry of Finance. But I might inform the House that we are exploring other ways also of getting equipment etc. and I have every hope that during this financial year, we will be able to get all the equipment and start something.

धी भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझे जात है यह यन्त्र फिलिप्स के विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा लगाया जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई अमरीकी विशेषज्ञ इस यन्त्र को लगाने के लिये प्रथम इसका संचालन करने के लिये नियुक्त किया जा रहा है या भारतीय विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा यह लगाया जा रहा है ?

आ० केसकर : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है वह पूरे तौर पर ठीक नहीं है, अंशतः ही ठीक है। हम फिलिप्स से लगावा नहीं रहे हैं बल्कि जो एकिवर्षमें हमने शुरू में लिया उसको फिलिप्स ने हमको बहुत सस्ते दाम पर दिया लेकिन वाकी जो एकिवर्षमें कैमराज बगेरह है यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि वह फिलिप्स के ही हों और उसको हमें खरीदना पड़ेगा। भूमिकिन है कि वह हमको लोन की तौर पर भी मिलें और उसके लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और आशा है कि शायद मिल जायें। बाकी एकिवर्षमें फिलिप्स से लेना ज़रूरी नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता था कि इसको लगाने के लिये तथा उसका संचालन करने के लिये कोई विदेश से विशेषज्ञ नियुक्त किया जा रहा है या हमारे ही इंजीनियर उसको लगा सकेंगे?

डॉ. केस्कर : अभी तक तो कोई विदेशी विशेषज्ञ को बुलाने का हमारे सामने कोई सवाल नहीं है। हमारे यहां के एक इंजीनियर अमरीका में इसके बारे में कुछ दैवित्य पा चुके हैं और अगर हमको यह पूरी आशा हो गई कि हमको बाकी एक्विपमेंट मिल सकेगा तो हम अपने ही इंजीनियर को बाहर भेज कर उसके बारे में जो कुछ भी करना है उसके बारे में करने के लिये और लगाने के लिये इंतजाम करेंगे।

Shri Kajnik: May I know the estimated cost of a receiving set? I believe a large number of receiving sets will be necessary in order to be able to avail ourselves of this transmission set.

Dr. Keskar: As far as receiving sets are concerned, the unit that is being set up here is meant for educational and cultural purposes. It is not going to be an ordinary television centre. We propose to have a sort of educational experiment in co-operation with the UNESCO by which we will be able to carry on school and college cultural classes and we hope that this experiment will give us a guidance in having such other units established later on.

Mr. Speaker: He only asked about the receiving sets.

Dr. Keskar: These sets will have to be got by us. My point is that it will be meant for ordinary . . .

Mr. Speaker: Even if there will be a single set, the hon. Member wants to know as to what its cost will be.

Dr. Keskar: We will be getting them from outside. We are not manufacturing them here.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this proposal has been stayed for want of foreign exchange or whether there has been a subsequent change of policy? Last session there was an indication . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know when the foreign exchange involved is only Rs. 2 lakhs whether it is due to that or due to change of policy that this has been stayed.

Dr. Keskar: There is no change in policy.

Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders

*1968. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether any proper survey is being made for the requirements of Engineering graduates and Diploma holders needed for the development of industries in private and public sectors for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): Yes. A Committee known as the Engineering Personnel Committee set up by the Planning Commission made an assessment of requirements in 1958 and some further studies have since been made in the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission, and in various Ministries concerned.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that a lot of engineering graduates and diploma holders in India still find it difficult to get employment? If so, what special steps have been taken to provide jobs to them?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is not a fact that engineers are unemployed. If the hon. Member's idea is based on the figures available on the live register of the employment exchanges, I would like to submit that those figures are somewhat misleading. These engineers are not unemployed, but this is somewhat a transitional stage and is of a fictional character.

The engineers want to go for better jobs and they register themselves on the live register of the employment exchanges. As a matter of fact, no engineers are unemployed.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): I would like to explain here that in certain cases, as it is not a matter of graduation only, it may be that there is a graduate engineer, but he has not had the necessary experience. So, sometimes he has to wait for a few months or, maybe, for a year or so.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government of India send some students to foreign countries for engineering diplomas and whether they take an undertaking from them that they will come back to India and serve here? I hear that some of them do live there and join engineering firms in foreign countries.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Some Students are sent on Government scholarships and I think they give an undertaking that they would come back and serve the Government of India for a certain number of years. If there is any particular case, I would like to know.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are aware that the Government have got planning for the education of the engineers, but may I know if they have got any plan or machinery for the utilisation of engineers? If that is so, what is that agency and how is it done?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Various ministries need engineers and they have got their organisation to employ them. As a matter of fact, in the Second Five Year Plan we are very much in need of engineers and in the Third and Fourth Plan also we would need them. The Planning Commission's Division is responsible for it and is looking into the matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is whether there is any plan for their utilisation or whether there is sufficient machinery.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has said that each Ministry has got its own organisation to absorb them.

Shri S. N. Mishra: I may submit that there is a committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs to co-ordinate the work of different ministries and consider their requirements. Co-ordinated thinking on this subject takes place there.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if Government can give any figures of the total number of people registered in the Employment Exchanges and the total number of engineers that have been absorbed and the number that still remains to be absorbed in employment?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to give the exact number.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Figures must be available with the Government up to a period.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to give it. But some time back I looked into these numbers. Perhaps five hundred or so were unemployed. But those are not as a matter of fact unemployed. It is something of a fictional character.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is Government aware that a number of well qualified engineers have taken jobs outside the country, because they could not find equivalent jobs here and, if so, may I know whether Government have made any attempt to find out how many there are and try to absorb them?

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday it was answered.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I said yesterday that a very accurate manpower survey of engineers, doctors and the like has been made. Copies of it are in the Library and the hon. lady Member will get all the information she desires from it.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know when an all-India Engineering Service, like the I.A.S. and the I.P.S., will be formed?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether there is any proposal to form an All India Engineering Service on the lines of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. How does it arise out of the question? If the Prime Minister wants to answer it, he may do so.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am prepared to say that the Central Government is all in favour of such a service, but the State Governments did not welcome the idea with enthusiasm.

All India Middle Class Family Budget Survey

+
 1969. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 136 on the 14th November, 1957 and state the progress so far made in regard to the All India Middle Class Family Budget Survey?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The preliminary field work connected with the proposed middle class family living survey commenced in March, 1958 in continuation of the work connected with the working class survey. Work on delimitation of boundaries and preparation of block lists has been completed in 15 out of 45 selected centres. Schedules have been tried out at many places and the comments received from the field units under examination. The sample design, sample sizes and the staff requirements are being examined and are likely to be finalised as early as possible. The main surveys are expected to commence by the middle of 1958.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this survey is going to be a kind of a follow-up of the working class survey

and, if so, how the two are going to be dovetailed into each other?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Follow-up of what?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Parliamentary Secretary stated that this survey has been taken up after the survey of the working classes. May I know what is the connection between that survey and this survey, and why this work has been delayed on account of that survey?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Suppose I have a census of the City of Delhi and a census of the City of Agra. The hon. Member may ask, "What is the connection between the census of Agra and Delhi?" I do not understand. There is every connection, of course. They are both censuses. They both deal with human beings. I do not understand it. We want facts on the various income groups in India. We have taken some groups which we have broadly said to be the working class group. Now we are collecting them for the middle class group. It is a complicated business, but it is in very expert hands, and I am sure they will produce the information required. In every planning, when we talk about any matter, unless we have data, precise statistics for it, we tend to talk rather in the air. Now we are in the process of collecting the correct figures which will help in considering the problem.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether Government have any exact idea or definition of middle class family?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The working Group which has been set up to do that is defining it precisely and correctly, because unless they do it they cannot proceed with the work. They have met six times already to define these things, and they are meeting for the seventh time possibly today—they were to have met yesterday or would be meeting today. And having defined these categories clearly, they will proceed with the work next month.

क्षी: भवत वर्षान् : यह जो सर्वे किया जा रहा है इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा की जा सकती है।

क्षी: अवाहरसाल नेहरू : यह पहली जन को जाबते से शुरू होगा, या फिर उस वक्त तक जो इसके पहले की कार्रवाई खत्म होगी, और समझा जाता है कि बारह महीने में यह खत्म होगा।

Shri Heda: May I know whether for the purposes of this survey different criteria of income for rural and urban areas have been fixed or the same criterion would cover both?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The survey is going to be, I believe, in the towns and cities—it will be confined to them—spread all over the country.

Shri Prabhat Kar: When an all-India middle class family budget survey is being conducted, if the survey is only confined to the cities, it will not give the actual figures of the middle class families, because it will exclude the middle class families in the rural areas.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously it will give the exact figures for the exact persons concerned in this.

Shri Prabhat Kar: But this is an all-India middle class family budget survey.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If you like, you can put in brackets Towns and Cities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if a survey of the middle class population in the rural areas will also be undertaken.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: One has to define the area. One cannot take the four hundred million people of India suddenly and deal with them. We will have to take them in groups.

Shri Tangamani: When this survey was conducted in fifteen out of forty-five centres, dealing with middle class family budgets, may I know whether

suggestions were invited by the Working Group from the various organisations of the middle class employees?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose, Sir, some suggestions might have been invited. I do not know whom they approached on the subject.

Atomic Power Plant

क्षी:

Shri D. C. Sharma:	{
Shri S. M. Banerjee:	

*1970.

Shri Ghosal:	}
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Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for the installation of an atomic power plant has been finally selected;

(b) if so, the name of the site selected; and

(c) the cost of the plant?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Joachim Alva: In selecting this site have we taken an overall view of Bombay where there is a very heavy concentration of industry and also of the South where precious metals are available and the other places wherein the units of the Atomic Energy Commission could be set up?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I venture to say that the matter is under consideration. No doubt what the hon. Member has in view will also be considered.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the idea is not to put up this plant where we cannot easily have hydel power or thermal power?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This will be our first atomic plant for production of power. It might be said that it is going to be an experimental plant and

we are going to put it up where conditions are most favourable, obviously. We do not want to put it up in place where it is difficult. But broadly speaking, we put up a plant where other sources of electric power are not available.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether the rates of production of atomic energy as compared to energy by hydel power or other methods have been worked out tentatively and, if so, what will be the advantage of this compared to hydel power?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The other day Dr. Bhabha addressed Members of Parliament on this very subject and dealt with this in some detail, the rates etc. He showed that even now the rates would be favourable, except in places where coal is near or hydro-electric power is available easily. That is, in distant areas it will be favourable. But apart from that, there are almost daily improvements going on which make it cheaper to produce atomic energy. The latest developments indicate that the rates are likely to be cheaper. But all this apart, it is desirable for us to have an experimental atomic power station merely to keep abreast of this developing science. Whether we extend it further for real practical uses, that will depend upon the circumstances prevailing.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know how the costs compare with other types of generating sets like Hydro-electric, etc.?

Mr. Speaker: He has just now answered that it is an experimental one.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it more expensive and if it is more expensive, how much?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our calculations show that the costs compare very favourably if the atomic power plant is put up not in a coal area where coal is near, not in an area where hydro-electric power is easily available, where probably they would not compare favourably. Suppose,

broadly speaking, we put it up somewhere in Rajasthan, somewhere far away from coal, they would probably be favourable. It depends on the location of the plant.

Shri Joachim Alva: In regard to atomic power and energy, we are happy that we have received offers of co-operation and assistance from the U.S.A., Canada and the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. May I know whether we are drawing from the experience of these countries or demand that any one of them helps us in setting up the plant?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. We have received help from them. We have got quite a large number of our eminent young scientists under training in various countries abroad. But, fortunately, we possess enough competent men to deal with these matters by themselves.

Shri Srinivasan Singh: The hon. Prime Minister replied that it would be cheaper to put it up in Rajasthan. Why is it not put up in Rajasthan?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member takes it that it is finally decided.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. I merely mentioned that there are various matters to be considered before the location is decided upon. The main thing is that it should be away from cheap power supply of any other kind, whether hydro-electric or thermal. It struck me that Rajasthan seems to be away from most of such things. The deserts of Rajasthan may be from that point of view suitable. Other points of view are to be considered.

Welfare Centres for Workers

*1971. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has set up a number of centres for the welfare of workers;

(b) if so, their number and the annual expenditure thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the centres are located in the areas which are not within easy reach of the workers for whom the centres are actually meant; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to re-organise the centres so as to make them useful for the workers?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) Eight. Expenditure during 1956-57 was Rs. 32,000.

(c) Most of these centres are situated within a mile from the labour localities concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there is a plan to set up a number of centres in 1958-59 and what is that plan?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no question of expansion of the programme.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the programme followed at the centres? Is the pattern of the programme the same or does the programme differ from one centre to another?

Shri L. N. Mishra: A uniform programme is there. These are merely recreational centres for labour. The programme is the same.

Shri Tyagi: What type of welfare activities are undertaken by these welfare centres?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There are no welfare activities taken up by these centres. These are recreational centres: entertainment for labour living around, physical exercises, etc. Attempts are made to hold classes for their study.

श्री भगवत् बहानः : दिल्ली में हजारों मजदूर ऐसे हैं, जिनको दिन भर, बल्कि आधी रात तक काम पर लगा रहना पड़ता है,

जैसे कि वरों में या कैन्टीनों में और होटलों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं। क्या उनकी रोको-एशन के लिये कोई साम व्यवस्था की गई है या की जा रही है?

श्री स० ना० मिश्रः : उनके लिये व्यवस्था की गई है और जगह जगह पर आठ मेन्टर बनाये गये हैं, जो नजदीक के लोग हैं वे जाते हैं और लाभ उठाते हैं।

Exploitation of Irrigation Potential

*1972. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Programme Adviser of the Commission has visited Orissa for discussing with the State Government the question of full exploitation of irrigation potential in the State; and

(b) if so, the special recommendations, if any, made for the areas where there are no irrigational facilities?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Adviser visited Orissa for discussing with the State Government the question of the full utilisation of existing Irrigation potential in the State.

(b) The Adviser did not make any special recommendation for the areas where there are no irrigation facilities.

Shri Sanganna: May I know if they have made any general recommendation and what are those recommendations?

Shri L. N. Mishra: They have made recommendations as regards non-utilisation of irrigation facilities, the important of them being:

(i) they have asked the State Governments to defer the construction of tube-wells in view of the fact that a number of tube wells are still unutilised;

(ii) they have asked the State Governments to fix the points where water should be taken from the bund;

(iii) the level of water in the canal should be raised so as to provide for better depth for navigation and increase the capacity for irrigation.

Shri Sanganna: What is the total water potential of Orissa? Out of that, what is the percentage of potentiality actually used?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to say at this stage. But the State Governments have been asked by the Planning Commission to carry on investigations of the water and land resources. The Government of Orissa have set up one such unit under some Superintending Engineers. The Planning Commission has asked for a report from them. We are still awaiting the report.

Shri Panigrahi: How much water potential and irrigation facilities were available from Hirakud during the first and second year of the Second Plan? To what extent was the State Government able to utilise that potential?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Up to the end of 1957-58, 2.34 lakh acres was the total potential created in the State. Till the end of 1958-59, the potential expected to be created is of the order of 3.91 lakh acres. So far as utilisation of it is concerned, we do not have accurate figures. We have called for them. We are awaiting their arrival.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether this committee was able to know the difficulties which stand in the way of the utilisation of the irrigation facilities there?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Hon. Members must be aware of the fact that the Planning Commission has set up a committee of Planning Commission officers and State Government officers to examine the whole problem of the utilisation of irrigation facilities available in the different States. We are awaiting the report of that committee.

Shifting of Offices from Delhi to Rajasthan

***1973. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether details of the offices to be removed from Delhi to Rajasthan have been finalised; and

(b) whether Government have made any independent investigation about the suitability of the places suggested by the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(b) Yes Sir; the places to which the Central Government offices would be moved are being selected by the Government of India after careful consideration of all relevant factors, such as the proper functioning of an office at a particular place without detriment to administrative efficiency, the availability of accommodation at that place, easy accessibility etc.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Government has been assured of accommodation available in Rajasthan and if it is so, may I know what further points are under consideration?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have been assured of accommodation of about 7,500 sq. feet office accommodation at Jaipur and the Salt Commission is moving out to that place. We have been told by the Rajasthan Government that accommodation may be available, not from Government properties, but from palaces owned by the States Maharajas and also by jagirdars at Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Alwar. We are not quite sure as yet of the residential accommodation which may be available in those cities.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Government is contemplating selecting certain more offices in Delhi for being shifted, and whether the Cabinet Committee which was set

up for this purpose is still functioning?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. The Committee is still functioning. As soon as we are assured of both office accommodation and residential accommodation being available, in any outside place, if it is convenient, Government offices would move out.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My point is this. They have given a list of certain offices which are to be shifted. May I know if the Cabinet Committee which is set up is considering certain other offices than the list which was placed on the Table of the House and what is the scope of the Committee which is functioning?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Committee, I said, is still functioning. The Committee meets from time to time as soon as we are assured of availability of office and residential accommodation in any particular place. The Committee, in consultation with the Ministry concerned discusses whether, without any loss of efficiency, without any inconvenience, any particular office could move out of Delhi.

Shri Damani: A part of the offices of the Survey Department has been shifted to Mount Abu. May I know whether any further offices are going to be shifted to Mount Abu?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As far as I know, at the present moment we are not contemplating moving out any further offices to Mount Abu.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या मंत्री महांदय को मान्यम है कि शिमला में भारत सरकार के आफिसिस रहते थे, पंजाब गवर्नरेंट के आफिसिस रहते थे और वे सब शिपट हो गये हैं और अब वहां बहुत मारा रिवत स्थान पड़ा हुआ है प्रोर नंगां वा जां कारोबार है वह भी बरबाद हो रहा है? यदि हां, तो क्या शिमला को भी कुछ प्राफिसिस शिपट करने का विचार किया जा रहा है?

Mr. Speaker: Rajasthan?

An Hon. Member: Simla.

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with anything other than shifting of offices to Rajasthan.

Shri Supakar: May I know the total monthly rental value of the places which have been reserved by the Government of India for shifting of offices from Delhi to these places, but which have not been occupied for some months or years past?

Mr. Speaker: In Rajasthan?

Shri Supakar: Yes.

An Hon. Member: All places.

Mr. Speaker: All places I will not allow.

Shri Supakar: At least let the figures for Rajasthan be given.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Government of India have no accommodation anywhere in Rajasthan. It is only recently that the Rajasthan Government have offered us some accommodation at Jaipur which we are taking advantage of, and we will move out our office in July.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: No. I have allowed a number of questions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is exactly of Rajasthan I am asking. It is within the scope of this question.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever the hon. Member puts a question, either the Minister is not able to understand it or the question itself is difficult. There is always a supplementary question saying that the hon. Minister has not understood. Therefore let the question be clear.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am sorry for the lack of understanding, but I may assure you that I will ask a very simple question.

May I know if the hon. Minister has examined the list which I sent to him giving the accommodation available, particularly in Jodhpur? I think, Sir, he will understand.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The hon. Member sent to my senior colleague, Shri K. C. Reddy, a list of places which he considered as available; we have a team of officers going round, and they are making enquiries on the spot.

Industrial Estates in Madras

*1974. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made so far in establishing Industrial Estates in Madras State; and

(b) if so, what amount was paid to the State Government by the Centre both as grants and loans?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See appendix VIII, annexure No. 92.]

Shri Elayaperumal: What are the main industries which are functioning in Guindy estate?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Manufacture of light tension switches, switchboards, fuses, contact-breakers, industrial leather, manufacture of hings, hardware etc.

Shri Elayaperumal: May I know how many industries have started production in Guindy estate?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is already mentioned in the statement. Out of the 52 factories, 46 have been occupied, and the construction of 38 units is going on.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the financial assistance rendered by the Central Government to the industrial estate in Guindy?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is about 100 per cent. loan. In this particular case it is Rs. 16 lakhs. When it is completed, it will be about Rs. 70 lakhs.

Shri Elayaperumal: May I know how many more industrial estates are proposed to be put up during the Second Plan period, and the location of each?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 103 big industrial estates and 50 rural industrial estates under the Second Plan at a cost of Rs. 15 crores.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member wants to know about Madras State evidently.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Just now we have sanctioned eight, and perhaps four more will go forward.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement that has been placed on the Table, we find that 128 factory units are going to be set up in all, and 54 units have already been completed. May I know what assistance is going to be given for the completion of the balance of nearly 75 units, and in particular what assistance by way of loan and grant is going to be given to Madura for which no specific assistance has been given during the year 1957-58?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as Guindy is concerned—I thought the first question was about Guindy estate.

Shri Tangamani: Not about Guindy.

Mr. Speaker: He wants Madura only.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member referred to Madura. Once again why should there be an explanation? Any particular details about Madura?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member wants for Madura, the construction work of six has started, and the total assistance to be given is about Rs. 15 lakhs.

Shri Tangamani: I wanted to know another point. What is the total assistance which is going to be given for the construction of the balance of nearly 75 units, for which work has already started in 1957-58?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 75 in Guindy estate?

Shri Tangamani: Not only in Guindy, but in Madras State in eight centres various factory units are going to be set up. The number of units that are going to be set up according to the statement is 126. Already 54 units have been completed. I would like to know how much money is going to be set apart by way of loan and by way of grants for the year 1958-59, because the statement only gives for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of Rs. 79.5 lakhs for Industrial Estates for Madras State in the Second Plan about Rs. 20 lakhs will be spent in 1958-59.

Consumption of Coir and Coir Products

*1975. **Shri Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the progress so far made by the Coir Board and Government in their programme of increasing the internal consumption of coir and coir products?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VIII, annexure No. 93.]

Shri Kumaran: It is said in the statement that the use of coir mats and matting has been recommended by this Ministry to other Ministries of the Government of India and to all State Governments. If my information is correct, this recommendation was made by this Ministry some two years ago. May I know how far this recommendation has been accepted by the other Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Practically all the Ministries as also the State Governments have accepted the policy of giving very favourable consideration to the purchase of coir matting and coir products.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is understood that this recommendation is two years old but one does not find any coir floor furnishing, either mats or matting, in the huge buildings which the Government of India have put up in Delhi, for example the Asoka Hotel or Janpath or Krishi Bhavan. I want to know the total value of the purchases of the Central Government through the W.H.S. Ministry or any other Ministry of coir mats and mats.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as such details are concerned, I do not think the statistics would be available, but I will attempt to find out from the W.H.S. Ministry if they have maintained such separate records.

Rebate on Tea Duty

*1977. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Ceylon Government's decision to give relief to the low priced teas meant for export by granting rebate on tea duty on a graded scale; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take to enable Indian tea to compete favourably with Ceylonese tea in foreign markets?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Government of Ceylon have issued a communiqué introducing a scheme of rebate on duty to be allowed to producers of lower priced teas. The question of sustaining the inherent strength of Indian tea in the world market is under our consideration.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know the amount of contribution made by India

to the International Tea Board for propaganda? Has this Board in any way helped us in our export trade?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no contribution at present. We are not members of the International Tea Board. We have ceased to be Members. I think for two years we have not been Members.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know to what extent our export trade has fallen during the last six months?

Shri Satish Chandra: I will require notice for that question to give exact figures. There has been some reduction in our exports, but I have said several times in this House before that there are fluctuations from month to month and year to year, and we cannot judge our total exports by taking a month or a period of months into account. It is only by looking into a longer period that we can come to a conclusion.

Shri Rameshwar Tantis: In March and early April the hon. Finance Minister as well as the Commerce and Industry Minister told the House that they were considering export duty on common duty. Since the tea season has come, may I know whether the Government will announce its policy soon?

Shri Satish Chandra: The matter is under active consideration, and we hope to arrive at a decision very soon.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Is it a fact that to give relief to common tea producers, all teas selling at or under Rs. 1.50 per pound at Colombo auctions, the Ceylon Government are giving a rebate to the extent of 60 cents per pound, and to make up the resultant loss, they have increased the export duty on high price tea from 65 to 70 cents per pound?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not correct to say that only high price teas are to pay 70 cent. All teas are to pay 70 cents as export duty. But the common teas are to be given a rebate equal to the difference between one rupee and fifty cents and the lower

price fetched by them, with a maximum of 50 cents.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In view of the fact that the heavy export duty levied on tea is causing a stumbling block in our competition with other countries, may I know the reason why Government are sticking to the existing export duty?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said, the matter is under consideration. Export duties are not peculiar to India. They are being charged in Ceylon also.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that the offtake of tea is coming down in the United Kingdom, and in view also of the fact that Indonesia is competing with Indian tea along with Ceylon, may I know what steps Government will take to give relief to the industry in order to earn more by way of exports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): As my colleague has just now said, the question of relief is under the active consideration of the Finance Ministry, and I hope an announcement would be made very soon.

What I want to tell the House is that besides concentrating on exports to U.K. or U.S.A., who have also to tackle new grounds. We want to cover other countries also, and try to increase our exports to those countries. With that point of view, it is now proposed to send a delegation of tea experts and tea producers to Russia, East Germany and Poland etc. We want that delegation to go to these countries before the end of the next month. So, I hope it would thus be possible to promote our exports in so far as tea is concerned.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether it is a fact that to discourage bad tea coming into the market, the Ceylon scheme provides no rebate for the teas which fetch a price of less than 50 cent per lb.?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, it provides no rebate for those teas which fetch less than 60 cents a lb.— not 50 cents.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In view of the fact that since the termination of the International Tea Agreement, Indian tea has entered into severe competition in foreign markets, may I know whether any efforts are being made to get the agreement renewed in the long-term interests of the tea industry in India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): It is not correct that the export of tea has dropped down after the end of the agreement. In fact, it has increased considerably in certain years. Apart from that, we are trying to have an agreement with the main tea-producing countries for the purpose of collaboration, but we have not succeeded yet.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether any efforts are being undertaken by Government to improve the condition of tea gardens in India?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to rebate on tea duty.

Shri Kanungo: We are organising a Development Department with the Tea Board to look after the technical side of it.

Shri Tyagi: May I know the average foreign exchange earned every year from the tea trade, and also whether the bulk of the export of tea is in the hands of foreign firms?

Mr. Speaker: Anything can be asked on any question relating to tea. This question relates only to rebate on tea duty.

Shri Tyagi: It is a question of competition in trade.

Mr. Speaker: True; but shall we have a general discussion on the progress of the tea industry?

Shri Tyagi: This is a matter of competition with other countries. We are keen to see that our foreign exchange earning do not go down.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Manufacture of Pre-stressed Concrete Poles

***1978. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions are being given to the Central Public Works Department to buy pre-stressed concrete poles from the Hindustan Housing Factory;

(b) whether it is a fact that some State Governments including the Uttar Pradesh are importing such and similar steel poles though the Factory can produce far more poles than it is doing now;

(c) the number of concrete and steel poles imported into this country during the last 5 years and the value thereof; and

(d) the number of pre-stressed concrete poles produced by the Company and the maximum number that can be produced by it within the installed capacity?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Instructions were issued in May 1957 to all departments of Central Government, including of course the C.P.W.D., that they should obtain their requirements of articles manufactured by Hindustan Housing Factory from it. Pre-stressed concrete poles are one such item.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) In all 33,000 pre-stressed concrete poles were produced upto the end of March 1958. It can produce upto 30,000 poles per annum.

Shri Yajnik: May I know whether it is a fact that thousands of steel poles are still being imported in India, in spite of the fact that the Government's own factory can supply more concrete poles that can serve the same purpose?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I believe the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Uttar Pradesh Government have been trying and have called for tenders for the supply of tubular steel poles which are imported from abroad. We have drawn the attention of these two State Governments that the pre-stressed poles can serve the purpose of these tubular poles; and I myself have actually written a personal letter to the Minister in the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Art Silk Industry

***1979. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the art silk industry in Surat is facing partial closure owing to shortage of yarn;

(b) whether any representation has been made by the weavers; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) So far no notice of closure of any unit in Surat has been received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A scheme for the distribution of indigenous art silk yarn has been evolved, and the effect of this scheme is under observation.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether there was decrease in the import of art silk yarn during last year?

Shri Kanungo: I could not hear the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there was any increase in the import of art silk yarn during last year.

Shri Kanungo: No; it has been severely curtailed.

Shri Damani: May I know the total production of art silk yarn in the country, and what quantity out of it has been fixed for handloom weavers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): About 25 million lbs. of yarn are produced in the country. As far as allocation separately to handloom weavers is concerned, it is not separately allocated. The Textile Commissioner makes the apportionment out of the imported plus the indigenous yarn.

सेठ गोविन्द वास्तः : जहां तक आर्ट सिल्क का सम्बन्ध है, क्या हमको आर्ट सिल्क बाहर से भी मंगाने की जरूरत पड़ती है?

श्री कानूनगो: बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है क्योंकि हमारे यहां बहुत कम होती है।

सेठ गोविन्द वास्तः : क्या आर्ट सिल्क इतनी जरूरी बीज है कि हम इसको इस देश में मंगाने की जरूरत समझें?

श्री अनुभाई शाहः : देश को सेकेन्ड फाइब्र इमर जैन में जो जरूरत है उस का ८४, ८५ मिलियन पाउंड का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है और टार्फेंट जो फिल्स किया गया है वह १०० मिलियन पाउंड का है। ६ नई यूनिट्स को लाइसेंस दिया गया है और १६५८ के एन्ड तक साढ़े दस मिलियन पाउंड प्रोडक्शन होगा और १६५८-६० तक २० मिलियन पाउंड और होगा। इसे मिला कर दो साल के अन्दर इसका प्रोडक्शन तकरीबन ६० मिलियन पौँड हो जायेगा।

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know the quantity imported in 1956 and 1957?

Shri Kanungo: During January-June, 1957, it was to the tune of Rs. 5 crores; and during July-September, 1957, it was to the tune of Rs. 2 crores. For 1958, I have not got the figures.

Shri Shankaraiyah: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that on account of scarcity of art silk yarn, many of the handloom weavers have been thrown out of employment and have been suffering, and if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said, there is severe shortage of this commodity, and there are bound to be difficulties for several parties.

Shri Shankaraiah: May I know what steps have been taken?

Shri Kanungo: We have got to be contented with the reduced use of this particular material.

Stock of Cloth

*1981. **Shri Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accumulation of stocks in cotton textiles has been reduced after the scaling down of the excise duties; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The unsold stocks with the mills have come down from 3,50,500 bales on 15th March, 1958 to 3,32,100 bales on 12th April, 1958.

Shri Ghosal: In view of the fact that stocks have come down, are Government thinking of asking mills which have been closed to reopen and work in full strength?

Shri Kanungo: Many of the mills have been closed for very different reasons. I hope after the momentum of the depletion of stocks comes in, more mills will reopen.

Shri Damani: May I know what is the sold and unsold stock with mills in medium, fine and super-fine varieties upto 31st March, 1958?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will table a separate question. I am not going to allow it now. It will take a lot of time to reply.

Shri Damani: The stocks have gone down.

Mr. Speaker: I agree the hon. Member wants the information. He is in the trade also. But he must table

a separate question. This cannot be got through a supplementary.

Shri Kanungo: I may say that these figures are available in published publications.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that in spite of the fact that stocks are going down, many of the upcountry mills, in Kanpur and other places, manufacturing medium and coarse cloth are still closing down partially or totally? If so, do Government propose to do something in the matter?

Shri Kanungo: I have repeatedly said that the present steps which have been taken have got to be watched for their effects. Some time will be taken for the momentum to gather.

Strike by Bank Employees

†
 *1983. { **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2000 employees of Indian Bank employed in 120 offices in South India have gone on strike from the 15th April, 1958;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) The employees of the Indian Bank Ltd., Madras and its branches in other States went on strike from 15th April, 1958.

(b) The employees demanded that six months and five months pay should be paid as bonus for the years 1956 and 1957 respectively.

(c) As a result of an agreement entered into between the bank and the employees' union on the 17th April, 1958, the strike was called off on the 18th April, 1958.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know what are the terms of the agreement?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The main term of the agreement is that both the parties agree to apply jointly to the appropriate authority to refer the dispute, viz., quantum of bonus payable for 1956, to a tribunal for adjudication.

**Strike Notice by Mazdoor Union,
Jamshedpur**

†

Shri Tangamani
Shri S. M. Banerjee
Shri Muhammed Elias
Shri Prabhakar Ka.
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

*1984.

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mazdoor Union, Jamshedpur has served a strike notice on the 15th April, 1958 on Tata Iron and Steel Company;

(b) if so, whether the notice has expired on the 28th April, 1958;

(c) the demands of the workers; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avert this impending labour unrest?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour
(Shri Abid Ali):** (a) Yes.

(b) The notice indicated that the union proposed to call a strike on or after the 30th April, 1958.

(c) 15 demands, the more important of which are revision of wage structure, dearness allowance, construction of more quarters, gratuity and recognition of the Union.

(d) Industrial relations concerning this industry are within the state sphere.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether a deputation consisting of the General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C., Shri Kedar Das, M.L.A., General Secretary of the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union and Ali Amjad Ali of the J.M.U. met the Labour Minister, Shri Nanda, on the 25th March, and if so, what was the reply given to it on this issue?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not know the exact date of the meeting or the names of the persons who met him. But I know that some representatives met the Labour Minister in this connection, and whatever was communicated by them was sent to the Government of Bihar.

Shri Tangamani: Are Government aware of the fact that the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union, affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress, has got a membership of more than 25,000 and this Union is not recognised, recognition being given to only a small Union? Is it also a fact that recognition of this Union is one of their main demands.

Shri Abid Ali: That is true. The Union wants recognition, and it claims a membership which is very much exaggerated. With regard to the latter part of the question....

Shri Tangamani: Was it checked up?

Mr. Speaker: Let him answer the question.

Shri Tangamani: He says it is exaggerated.

Mr. Speaker: Merely because he says it is exaggerated, should he be interrupted? Does the hon. Member mean to say that for every word there ought to be an interruption. Is it not open to him to say that it is exaggerated? Why should the hon. Member be impatient?

Shri Tangamani: Let him continue. I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: He will patiently hear what the hon. Minister says. Nobody brings a sword into the House and goes on fighting.

Shri Abid Ali: With regard to the second part of the supplementary question, the information of the hon. Member, that the other Union has a small membership, is absolutely incorrect.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government of India actually tested the membership through the return sent to the Commissioner of Labour or whether they tested it by any kind of ballot in the presence of the Commissioner of Labour?

Shri Abid Ali: It should be known to the hon. Member that the A.I.T.U.C. has failed to submit the list of its affiliated Unions as on 31st March, 1957. We have been writing to it for 18 months to send a list of its membership claim. But even up to this time, we have not received the information.

Shri Tangamani: My question is whether Government have got the information from the Labour Commissioner to whom return has been submitted by the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union.

Shri Abid Ali: Whenever returns are received, verification is done, and the returns received for the earlier year have been verified; on that basis, I am making this statement.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know if it is not a fact that there is already an industrial truce between the other Union which is not connected with the A.I.T.U.C., and the management?

Shri Abid Ali: Industrial relations in Jamshedpur have been very happy and, as is apparent from the question of the hon. Member, some parties are very much interested in this matter; they are not happy that there is truce and peace.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Is it a fact that this strike notice is more due to political reasons than to economic reasons? If so, will the Ministry take such steps as will discourage this mentality at a time when the country is in need of more production?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already replied to the first part of the question. As for the second part, it would be more appropriate if non-official agencies explained to the workers the correct position and the designs of some political parties.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement which appeared in the *Statesman* dated February 4, 1958, that this discontent arises because of the rise in the prices prevalent in Jamshedpur? In view of the fact that one of the demands is increased wage, and increase in dearness allowance which has been fixed in 1951, has the question of increased dearness allowance and recognition been referred to the tribunal as per the Industrial Disputes Act?

Shri Abid Ali: There has been some increase in the dearness allowance. But as the hon. Member also knows, there is already a board appointed. Representatives of the employers and employees are investigating this matter; much of the work has already been covered and report should be expected soon.

Shri Prabhat Kar: As strike notice is served in an important sector of industry, namely, steel industry, will the Central Government use their good offices to see that a settlement is arrived at between the management and labour?

Shri Abid Ali: Of course, it is an important industry—very much important. We have drawn the attention of the State Government. But, if some parties are determined to create trouble where none exists, then, neither the Central Government nor the State Government can be of much assistance.

Development of Salt Industry in Madras

*1985. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any scheme or proposal for the develop-

ment of Salt Industry in Madras is now under consideration of the Salt Advisory Board of the Government of India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir. A scheme for the development of the Vedaran- yam swamp in the State of Madras for the manufacture of salt and gypsum on an integrated basis as a long range project is under examination. The Central Advisory Board for Salt is of opinion that a detailed survey of the swamp area will be necessary to assess the economics of the scheme.

Shri Elayaperumal: May I know whether any attempt has been made to organise the workers in the salt industry in the co-operative sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the present policy of the Salt Department. We want to encourage more salt co-operatives so that the areas which are isolated can form a bulk and production may improve in quality.

Shri Elayaperumal: May I know whether any loan or aid has been given to the Porto Novo salt factory for improvement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, a very large amount of money is being spent. But, now that the committee which has recently been appointed is specifically entrusted with the task of allocating more money for the co-operatives, it will go into it.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fertilizer Factory in Andhra Pradesh

1982. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has

approached the Government of India for permission to set up a fertiliser factory in the private sector at Kothagudam; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Apart from expressing a general desire to have a fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh, that Government has not approached for permission to set up any specific factory in the private sector. Establishment of fertiliser factories in the private sector like any other industry has to be licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

For enabling the capacity for fertilisers being stepped up rapidly, the Central Government have been advising some of the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh as well as private parties that if any party brings forward a proposal to establish a factory at a suitable place (Kothagudam would be one such place), the Central Government would be prepared to examine and consider it, provided the party puts forward an acceptable scheme for raising both internal resources and foreign exchange required for plant and machinery.

Displaced Mortgagees

*1976. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any persons who have mortgagees in possession of land in Pakistan for more than 60 years and whose claims were verified after 1952 have been ordered to be paid rehabilitation grants;

(b) whether such persons are entitled to bid at auction of evictee or pool properties; and

(c) if not, how their claims are proposed to be paid?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khan): (a) and (b). Where a mortgagee proved that he had acquired proprietary rights because of 69

year's possession and the right of the mortgagor to redeem had been extinguished, his claim was verified as owner of the land and not as a mortgagor. Once a claim was verified in favour of the claimant as an owner, he was entitled to receive compensation like other claimants and had also the right to bid at auctions for properties in the compensation pool.

(c) Does not arise.

भारतीय कपड़े का नियंत्रण

*१६८०. *श्री बाबर :*
 श्री हेम बद्रा :

क्या भारतीय तथा उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्मा, सिंगापुर और इण्डोनेशिया आदि देशों में भारत के बने कपड़े की खपत कमशः बढ़ने जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त देशों में भारत में बने कपड़े का स्थान चीन तथा जापान में बने कपड़े ने ले लिया है ; और

(ग) १९५७ में दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के बाजार में भारत में बने कपड़े की खपत में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

भारतीय मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है : [दस्तावेज परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६४]

Housing Programme in Delhi

*१६८१. *Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Tangamani:*

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the housing programme for Central Government Employees in Delhi has been cut;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Plans and Prospects of Social Welfare in India

*१९८७. *Shri Sanganna:
 Shrimati Ila Patchoudhuri:*

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a co-ordinated and comprehensive review of social welfare activities of the different Ministries of the Government of India, the State Governments and the non-official organizations is proposed to be made in the form of a book entitled 'Plans and Prospects of Social Welfare in India' 1951-61;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be ready; and

(c) whether it will be published in all the regional languages?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is expected to be ready by August, 1959.

(c) No Sir.

Import of Newsprint

*१६८८. *Shri Kumaran:* Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the newspapers experience difficulties due to defective licensing procedures for the import of newsprint; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 95.]

Autonomous Body for Dandakaranya

*1969. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 260 on the 9th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for creating an autonomous body for Dandakaranya has materialized; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The question of the setting up of an appropriate organisation to administer the Dandakaranya Scheme is still under the consideration of Government.

Burmese Trade Mission

*1990. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Burmese Trade Mission is visiting India soon; and

(b) if so, its purpose?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A Burmese Delegation is in New Delhi discussing matters relating to trade and payments between India and Burma.

सादो बुनने वाले

३११६. श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेगे कि :

(क) यह बिहार में मध्यनी के लाडी बुनने वालों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय राय मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हो, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रस्तु ही नहीं उठा ।

कारबन ब्लेक का आयात

३१२०. श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रवृद्ध उद्योग में काम में आने वाले कारबन ब्लेक का आयात इस समय किन-किन देशों से होता है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक देश से इसकी कितनी मात्रा आयात की जाती है ; और

(ग) देश में इसके उत्पादन के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें जनवरी से नवम्बर १९५७ तक हुआ कारबन ब्लेक का आयात देशनुसार दिलाया गया है । [देखिये परिचय द, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६]

(ग) भारत में कारबन ब्लेक बनाने के बारे में जांच पढ़ताल करने के लिये सरकार ने दो रमानियन विदेशीजों को शीघ्र ही भारत आने के लिये निम्नित किया है । सरकार एक जर्मन फर्म के सहयोग से भी तारकोल के प्रभागों से कारबन ब्लेक बनाने के बारे में जांच पढ़ताल करा रही है । इसके अलावा एक भारतीय ब्रीडोगिक भी देशमें कारबन ब्लेक बनाने का उद्योग चालू करने के लिये एक प्रमुख अमरीकी फर्म से वातवरीकर कर रहे हैं ।

छपाई का काम

३१२१. श्री म० सा० हिंदेवो : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों के अतिरिक्त निजी मुद्रणालयों से १६५६-५७ में कितना काम कराया गया ; और

(ख) इस काम को सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उप-मंत्री (श्री अनिल क० अच्छा) : (क) भारत सरकार के छापाखानाओं में किये गये २,६५,२२, २७० रुपये कुल कीमत के काम के प्रलापा, १६५६-५७ में गैर-सरकारी छापाखानाओं से करवाये गये काम की कीमत १५,६२,१८७ रुपये थी ।

(ख) (१) सरकार के सब बड़े छापाखानाओं में कई पारियों में काम हो रहा है ।

(२) जर्तमान सरकारी छापाखानाओं में और भी यंत्र और सामान लगाकर उनको बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

(३) नासिक और फरीदाबाद में नये छापाखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं ।

(४) अगले कुछ वर्षों में कोराटी और कोयम्बटूर में दो नये छापाखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है । नई दिल्ली में एक और आपाखाना स्थापित करने के मुद्दाव पर भी विचार हो रहा है ।

दियासलाई का निर्माण

३१२२. श्री म० सा० हिंदेवो : क्या आपिक्षा तथा उत्तोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दियासलाई बनाने के लिये

किस अनुपात से देशी और विदेशी लकड़ी प्रयोग की जाती है ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये विदेशों से कितनी लकड़ी मंगाई जाती है ; और

(ग) यह लकड़ी सब से अधिक किस देश से मंगाई जाती है ?

आणिज्य तथा उत्तोग मंत्री (श्री साल बहावुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (ग). दियासलाइयां बनाने में प्रयोग की जाने वाली विदेशी लकड़ी का परिमाण नगण्य है । हमारे देश में दियासलाइयां बनाने के लिये लकड़ी की खपत १.५ लाख घन टन है जब कि दियासलाइयां बनाने के लिये पिछले तीन सालों में आयात की गई लकड़ी तथा लट्टों का परिमाण निम्नानुसार है :—

वर्ष	परिमाण	किस देश से मंगायी गयी
१६५५	४६	कनाडा
१६५६	३२	संका
१६५७	७	संका
(जन०-नव०)		
घन टन		

Glass Industry

3123. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the target laid down for the development of various items of glass industry under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) how many licences have so far been granted for various items of glass industry; and

(c) whether there is still some un-licensed capacity in the glass industry according to the targets under the Second Five Year Plan and if so, how much?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No targets are laid down for the development of glass industry under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. However, Planning Commission have laid down targets for some of the major items of glassware during the Second Plan period. A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 97]

(b) Forty-six licences have been granted for the manufacture of various items of the glass industry since the enactment of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 as amended by the Amendment Act, 1956.

(c) The capacity for the items for which targets have been fixed under the Second Five Year Plan has been fully licensed but there is room for licensing additional capacity for special items like fancy glassware including crystal glassware, special laboratory glassware, plate glass, optical glass, glass wool etc.

Glass Factories

3124. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases during the last 6 months in which the Development Wing of his Ministry had recommended any increase or decrease of coal quotas to Glass factories in U.P. State;

(b) the number of factories whose requests for increase in coal quotas have not been considered at all; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in certain cases the recommendation for increase of coal quotas has been subsequently withdrawn?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) During the last six months, the Development Wing forwarded four applications received from glass factories of Uttar Pradesh for increase in quota of coal with their recomman-

dations to the Glass Technologist of that State.

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir.

Plant for Lemon Grass Oil

3125. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the recommendations of the Spices Enquiry Committee to investigate the possibility of manufacturing Ionones and other synthetic products from lemon-grass oil by setting up a pilot plant in the main producing area; and

(b) if so, what is the progress made?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). Apparently on the basis of the recommendation of the Spices Enquiry Committee, the Travancore-Cochin Government had provided in their draft Plan for a Scheme for the manufacture of Ionones and other Aromatics from Lemon Grass Oil. The Planning Commission did not, however, consider it necessary to make such a provision in view of the fact that two Schemes for the manufacture of Vitamin A with indigenous lemongrass oil as a basic raw material were being considered. These two Schemes have since been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

False Migration Certificates

3126. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether rehabilitation of such displaced persons who hold forged migration certificates, but get doles has been withheld;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to speed up rehabilitation of all such cases?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No, normally all those displaced persons who have been admitted into camps, are given rehabilitation assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is Government's desire to rehabilitate all the displaced persons as soon as it may be possible.

Bharat Sewak Samaj

3127. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial aid, if any, given to the Branch of Bharat Sewak Samaj in Orissa State by Government during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance, if any, proposed to be given to this Branch during the year 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Export of Iron Ore

3128. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable quantity of iron ore is being exported from the port of Masulipatam of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of the ore so exported up till now and to which countries;

(c) whether it is a fact that a considerable quantity of iron ore is lying in the Port for want of facilities for shipping;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to develop this Port; and

(e) if so, the nature of the proposal?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of countrywise exports are not available. A statement showing total exports of iron ore through the port of Masulipatam is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (Statement I). [See appendix VIII, annexure No. 98.]

(c) On 4-4-58 a quantity of about 38,000 tons was awaiting shipment at the port of Masulipatam.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement showing the development schemes, their estimated costs and the provisions made therefor in the Second Plan is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (Statement II). [See appendix VIII, annexure No. 98.]

Leather Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh

3129. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where leather cooperative societies are located in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the description of articles manufactured by them; and

(c) the nature of assistance given to them by the Centre so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) (1) Jiyaguda, (2) Yadiki, (3) Nidubrolu, (4) Sanger, (5) Ongole, (6) Veerabhadrapuram and (7) Sanjamal.

(b) Bone manure, meat manure, tallow, tanned leather and manufacture of finished goods such as footwear, yoke-belts and also articles required for agricultural purposes.

(c) The assistance so far given by the Central Government is as follows:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Grants	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 37,500	Rs. 4,536	Rs. 39,208
Loans	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 24,220	—	Rs. 25,970

Mines Institutes

3130. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many Mines Institutes for providing educational and recreational facilities for workers and their dependants have been opened since January, 1955;

(b) how many of them are in coal mine areas;

(c) how many officers and other field workers have been employed in each Institute; and

(d) whether women's welfare centre and children's education centre are attached with each Institute?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Twenty.

(b) All the Institutes.

(c) One Field worker, one Centre-in Charge, one Audit Education Instructor, one peon and one ayah.

(d) Yes.

Central Schemes in Orissa

3131. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes sponsored by the various administrative Ministries concerned and the projects which the Central Government is directly executing and which are now under progress in Orissa;

(b) what are those schemes and projects; and

(c) the total amount spent thereon by the Centre during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). On the basis of information received from the administrative Ministries concerned, a statement is laid on the Table

of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VIII, annexure No. 99.]

Trade with Pakistan

3132. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how is our balance of trade with Pakistan for the last 3 years;

(b) the reasons for decrease, if any, in our exports to Pakistan; and

(c) the steps taken for improving the position?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VIII, annexure No. 100.]

(b) The adverse balance is attributable to several factors such as development of industries in Pakistan, reduction in total imports into Pakistan for reasons of balance of payments, issue of single-country licences, U.S. Economic Aid and development of inter-zonal trade.

(c) The main steps taken by us to improve our balance of trade with Pakistan are increased cultivation of raw jute in India and progressive restrictions on imports including removal of some items from O.G.L. for Pakistan.

I.F.S.

3133. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Indian Foreign Services as on the 31st of March, 1958;

(b) how many of these belong to class (A); and

(c) how many of these belong to class (B)?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 2369.

(b) 277 of these belong to Indian Foreign Service Branch (A).

(c) 2092 belong to the Indian Foreign Service Branch (B).

Facilities in North of Medical Enclave

3134. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that marketing facilities and other necessities of life are lacking in the North of Medical Enclave, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether a deputation of the residents of the colony waited on the Minister; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet their demands?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes; the facilities available are not adequate.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government are attending to the residents' needs. Pending construction of shopping centres, they have constructed and handed over to the New Delhi Municipal Committee, six temporary shops and also provided shop and residential accommodation to two cooperative stores started by the residents. The construction of a Community Centre has been sanctioned and accommodation made available to the N.D.M.C. for a Child Welfare and Maternity Centre and for a primary school. A higher secondary school is being run in tents and a building for it is proposed to be constructed.

As desired by the residents, windows on the first floor have been provided with iron bars and rear verandahs on the ground floor covered.

The provision of all other essential amenities in this and other Government colonies is receiving urgent attention of Government. To this end, a Standing Advisory Committee, com-

prising representatives of the Ministries of Health, Works, Housing and Supply, Rehabilitation and Education and the New Delhi Municipal Committee, has been set up. The Committee needs of the various colonies and making recommendations to Government.

Rural Housing

3135. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have submitted their rural housing schemes, so far;

(b) the number of schemes submitted by the Punjab Government;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the amount sanctioned so far to the Punjab Government for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The State Governments are responsible for implementation of the Village Housing Projects Scheme. The Scheme does not require any projects drawn up under it by the State Governments to be submitted to the Government of India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakhs was allocated to the Punjab Government for 1957-58 but they were not able to utilise the amount in that year. For 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been allocated to the Punjab Government.

Payment of Compensation

3136. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been paid compensation out of

the claimants from West Pakistan who applied for the same during the period from 1st December, 1957 to the 31st March, 1958; and

(b) the number of applications that are still pending?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) 46.

(b) 3,564.

Economy Measures

3137. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state what measures have been or are being adopted to achieve economy and efficient implementation of the various projects under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

सरकारी कार्यालय

३१३८. श्रो क० भे० मालवीय : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और भारत के अन्य स्थानों में अलग-अलग केंद्रीय सरकार के कौन-कौन से कार्यालय गैर-सरकारी भवनों में हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार इन भवनों के लिये प्रति मास कितना किराया दे रही है ?

विवरण, आवास तथा संभरण उर मंत्री:
(श्री अनिल कु० चन्द्रा) : (क) और (ख) सूचना कई सरकारी विभागों से इकट्ठी करनी है और उन्हें भी इसे दिल्ली से बाहर स्थित कार्यालयों से प्राप्त करना होगा। इसलिये पूरी सूचना इकट्ठी हो जाने पर उसका विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Manufacture of Carbon Black

3139. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a company with the collaboration of American private industrialists to manufacture carbon black on commercial scale in India;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the proposal finalised; and

(c) whether any and if so, what progress has been made in this connection?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c). There is a proposal of an Indian industrialist for setting up a carbon black plant in India in collaboration with an American firm. The matter is still in the negotiation stage.

Publications in Assamese

3140. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government of India publications, books, bulletins and pamphlets, Ministry-wise, made available in Assamese and in languages of N.E.F.A. hills people during the last 3 years; and

(b) the expenditure involved in rendering such literature into Assamese?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Village Housing Projects in Orissa

3141. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village housing projects proposed to be taken up in

Orissa in 1958-59 under Village Housing Projects Scheme; and

(b) the amount that has been allotted to Orissa on this account for 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Sixty villages (inclusive of 20 allocated last year) are to be taken up for development during the current year.

(b) Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Allocation of Funds for Housing in Punjab

3142. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the amount allocated to the Punjab State for different housing schemes for 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VIII, annexure No. 101.]

Women's and Children's Welfare Centres

3143. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference in scale of pay of the Inspectors and Instructors serving in the Women's and Children's Welfare Centres and Adult Education Centres in different coal fields; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation Projects in Madras

3144. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special irrigation projects had been sanctioned for the

State of Madras under the drought scheme for the year 1957-58; and

(b) if so, what were they?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No special project has been sanctioned in Madras on account of drought or scarcity conditions during 1957-58.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Foreign Aircrafts

3146. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the helicopters purchased from foreign countries are obtained through the services of an Indian Agent stationed in India; and

(b) if so, the name of the agent and the commission that has been paid to him so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, on one occasion only when four helicopters with spares were purchased from a foreign country through the services of an Indian Agent stationed in India.

(b) M/s. Pillman Aircraft Co., Mehta House, Apollo Street, Bombay-1. The Agent's Commission is 2½ per cent. of the value of the contract.

Displaced Persons' Colonies

3147. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lands allotted to displaced persons in the Serow and Saiton colonies are provided with irrigation facilities;

(b) whether it is a fact that drought conditions prevailed in these colonies and no harvesting was possible during the last agricultural season; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to relieve them on short and long-term basis?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No, lands in Manipur are mostly rain-fed.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

सोडा एंड कास्टिक सोडा

३१४८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाचिक्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मण्डी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में जो नमक की नदियाँ बहती हैं उन से सोडा एंड और कास्टिक सोडा तैयार करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो वह योजना क्या है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग 'क' का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाचिक्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री साम बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) भार उद्योग के लिये कुछ सुविधायें होनी चाबश्यक हैं जैसे सस्ता नमक, चूने का पत्थर और विजली, प्रचुर परिमाण में मिलती रहनी चाहिये। और तैयार माल को खपाने के बड़े बड़े केन्द्र भी पास होने चाहिये इत्यादि। हिमाचल प्रदेश में ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। कास्टिक सोडा तैयार करते समय उत्पन्न हो जाने वाली क्लोरीन गैस को काम में ले जाने की सबस्या बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और हिमाचल प्रदेश में इसे खपाने वाले कोई भी विशाल उपभोक्ता नहीं हैं।

Landscape Committee

3149. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Government residential colonies recommended for

beautification by the Landscape Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that colonies like Vinay Nagar, Lajpat Nagar, Gole Market and Minto Road have been excluded from the proposed list of colonies; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The following Government residential colonies are proposed to be taken up to start with:—

1. Shan Nagar.
2. Man Nagar.
3. Lodi Colony.
4. Wellesly Road Flats.
5. Pandara Road Flats.
6. Lodi Garden Flats.
7. Kaka Nagar.
8. Moti Bagh.
9. Humayun Road Flats.

(b) Yes. For the present these colonies have not been covered.

(c) It has been decided to take up only a few selected colonies to start with, as obviously it is difficult to deal with all of them at a time.

Coir Industry

3150. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the increased allotments of funds for coir development scheme in the Kerala State include the expenditure required for the payment of subsidy to coir co-operatives for the sale of husks in their possession at reduced rates?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No Sir. This proposal is only a "relief scheme" not eligible for assistance under the Coir Development Scheme.

Trade with U.S.S.R.

3151. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what Indian Commodities are particularly in demand in the U.S.S.R. and what steps have been taken to increase the exports thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The main Indian commodities in demand in the U.S.S.R. are tea, hides and skins, raw wool, footwear (boots and shoes), shellac, spices (pepper and cardamom), cashew kernels, oils, jute manufactures, tobacco manufactures, coffee raw, woollen cloth and shawls.

- (i) The State Trading Corporation has established contacts with Soviet Foreign Trade Organisations.
- (ii) A Commercial Secretary has been posted at the Indian Embassy, Moscow and he is in constant touch with Soviet purchasing organisations and advises us and the trade regarding Soviet requirements.
- (iii) Frequent meetings are held with officials of the U.S.S.R. Trade Representation in India at which various business proposals and the difficulties in the way of increased Soviet offtake of Indian goods are discussed and mutually acceptable solutions evolved.
- (iv) Imports from the U.S.S.R. are generally paid for the Soviet purchase of Indian goods with a view to developing trade on a balanced basis.

Allotment of Accommodation

3152. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees apply for allotment of houses in Delhi every year;

(b) whether it is a fact that allotments are made out of turn for special considerations;

(c) if so, what is the percentage of such allotments;

(d) how many employees of All India Radio have been provided with houses; and

(e) whether it is a fact that in some cases employees with more than 10 years' service have not been provided with quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. Applications are, however, invited only from those whose priority date is within the range for allotment. As from the next allotment year commencing on 1st July, 1958 it is proposed to invite applications only from those who either desire a change of residence or have become entitled to higher class of accommodation or did not apply last year. For the rest applications received last year will form the basis of allotment.

(b) Yes.

(c) As a rule 10 per cent of the newly constructed accommodation is earmarked for out-of-turn allotment. In exceptional cases, e.g., in some new colonies in the more distant localities, a higher percentage is diverted for out-of-turn allotment at the initial stage to minimise the possibility of the accommodation remaining vacant due to officers on the in-turn waiting list provided with lower class accommodation elsewhere resisting a move. In respect of certain less popular accommodation i.e., hutment, leased and requisitioned accommodation etc. every alternate vacancy goes to the out-of-turn list.

(d) 403.

(e) Yes. In some classes, the priority dates so far reached are more than 10 years ago.

सहरे रेडियो सेट

३१५३. अधीक्षक वर्षान् :
 अधीक्षक राम नेतरः :
 अधीक्षक राम शर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामुदायिक श्रवण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य को अब तक कितने रेडियो सेट दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) भारत सरकार ने उन पर कितना व्यय किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जा रहा है। [बोल्ड परिचय द, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०२]

(ख) लगभग ५० लाख रुपये।

Trade with Iran

3154. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there has been any increase or decrease in the volume of India's trade with Iran during 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement showing the position of our trade with Iran during the last 4 years is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 103]

Sale of Small Scale Industries Products

3155. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of whole-sale and retail depots opened in Himachal Pradesh for the sale of goods produced by the small scale industries during 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on these depots and the income that accrued therefrom during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No such Depot has been opened in Himachal Pradesh so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.

3156. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects in which the Trade Apprentices are given training at Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.; and

(b) the amount given to them by way of salaries and allowances?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Training is given in Workshop practice, Machine drawing, Laboratory work with theoretical lectures on workshop theory, engineering science, elementary mathematics and mechanics. After completing this training the Trade Apprentices are sent to the plants for 'on the job' training where they find opportunity to work with the technical personnel.

(b) A stipend of Rs. 70 per mensem which is increased to Rs. 90 after completion of one year's apprenticeship. Apprentices, who have technical qualification before entry, start on a stipend of Rs. 90 per mensem.

Imported Material for Textile Industry

3157. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the value of the imported material for the textile industry in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The approximate value of the material

imported for the textile industry in the year 1955-56 and 1956-57 is Rs. 107.65 crores and Rs. 112.28 crores respectively. The figures include the value of both capital goods and raw materials.

Export of Papers and Periodicals

3158. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of Papers and Periodicals out of those exported during 1957-58 to foreign countries which contained propaganda material, obscene literature and pictures?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Export of obscene literature and pictures is prohibited; export of papers and periodicals containing propaganda material is not recorded separately in the trade classification of the country.

Sports Goods Manufacturing Centres in Punjab

3159. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres manufacturing sports goods in Punjab;

(b) the number of persons receiving training in these centres; and

(c) the quantum of goods manufactured by them during 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Sericulture Industry in Himachal Pradesh

3160. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount allotted by Government for the development of sericulture industry in Himachal Pradesh during 1957-58 and

the amount proposed to be allotted in 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Central Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 88,560 for the development of the sericulture industry in Himachal Pradesh during 1957-58. The allotment of Central assistance for 1958-59 is Rs. 75,000.

Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.

3161. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the order of demolishing the shops of oustees of Jawahar market situated in the Nangal Fertilizer Factory area has been issued without the allotment of plots to these oustees; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in allotment of plots to these oustees?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Some shops in the Jawahar Market area were demolished as they came in the way of the Railway track alignment. The affected shopkeepers were allowed by the Company to build temporary structures at a site located inside the factory estate, pending allotment of permanent sites in the proposed oustees colony.

(b) The Company has completed demarcation of suitable alternative sites to be allotted to the shopkeepers of Jawahar Market. The shopkeepers have, however, demanded that bigger areas should be allotted to them and the question is expected to be finalised shortly in consultation with the State Government.

Match Factories in Punjab

3162. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to start match factories in

the backward areas of Punjab under the Second Five Year Plan;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) when these factories will start functioning?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Presumably the Member is referring to Scheduled areas. There is no scheme for the opening of match factories in such areas of the Punjab either in the State's Second Five Year Plan or under the Centrally sponsored programme.

- (b) and (c). Do not arise.

Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.

3163. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the oustees of the Nangal Fertilizer Factory against allotment of some shops built in the premises of the Factory;

(b) how many of these shops have been allotted to such persons;

(c) how many shops still remain to be allotted; and

(d) whether these shops will be allotted to the oustees for which they have applied?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Representations regarding reservation and allotment of shops to oustees have been received on their behalf from some gentlemen.

(b) 13.

(c) 2.

(d) Other things being equal, preference will be given to oustees.

Implementation of Delhi Land Reforms Act

3164. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how many intermediaries are likely to be dispossessed after the implementation of the Delhi Land Reforms Act; and

(b) the total amount of compensation likely to be paid to them?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) About 16,637 including proprietors and occupancy tenants.

(b) Compensation for acquisition of Bhumidhari rights is payable by the tenants to the intermediaries under the Delhi Land Reforms Act. At present, the land records are under preparation and on its basis, the Bhumidhari rights are being conferred. This involves determination of the categories of tenants or sub-tenants, and the areas held by them. Till this process is completed, it is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the amount of compensation payable by tenants. However, for acquisition of proprietors' rights in waste lands, pasture lands or lands of common utility under Section 7 of the Act, it is estimated that Rs. 6.5 lakh will be payable as compensation to the proprietors by Government.

Lambrettas

3165. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any price restriction on the imported Lambrettas;

(b) if so, the price fixed; and

(c) whether the dealers in Delhi have increased the price from Rs. 1800 to Rs. 2300?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 104]

पठानकोट में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

3166. श्री पद्म देव : क्या पुनर्बास तथा अल्पसंक्षयक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्यालकोट से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लगभग तीन सौ परिवार अब भी पठानकोट में कास की सौपड़ियों में पड़े हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इन व्यक्तियों की मकान की समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

पुनर्बास तथा अल्पसंक्षयक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नेहराज लक्ष्मा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) पुनर्बास मंत्रालय परिचयी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए दारणार्थियों के काम को खत्म कर रहा है। इसलिये इन लोगों को मकान देने के लिये कोई नयी योजनायें नहीं बनाई जा रही हैं।

Cottage Industries on Co-operative Basis

3167. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many cottage industries have been started in the State of Madras on co-operative basis since the launching of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) what amount of grants and loans have been received by that State up-to-date for this purpose?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) It is reported by the Government of Madras that 223 co-operative societies for cottage industries have come into existence in that State

since the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) For the development of cottage industries which include sericulture, coir, handicrafts, handlooms, khadi, and village industries, the Central Government have sanctioned the following amounts for the Madras State in the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan:

Grants	Loans
Rs. 2,61,70,890.	Rs. 1,82,60,684

Out of the above amounts, the following allocations have been made for co-operatives in cottage industries:—

Grants	Loans
Rs. 2,24,82,153.	Rs. 1,62,52,802

Export of Handicrafts

3168. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of handicrafts exported by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. to Czechoslovakia and Poland during 1957; and

(b) the present commitments for the supply of handicrafts to these countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Rs. 4,66,681.

(b) Rs. 5,04,086.

Import of Watches

3169. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1957-58 for the import of watches and watch goods and the quantity imported against those licences;

(b) the names of countries from which the imports were made and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon; and

(c) the position of their import this year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement showing number of licences issued during the licensing periods January-June, 1957, July-September, 1957 and October, 1957-March, 1958 (upto 15th March, 1958) for the import of watches and watch goods is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Statement I, Appendix VIII, annexure No. 105.] Information regarding the quantity imported against these licences is not available.

(b) and (c). A statement showing country-wise imports (quantity and value) of watches and watch goods during January-March, 1957 and April-November, 1957 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Statement II, Appendix VIII, annexure No. 103] Statistics for period subsequent to November, 1957 are not yet available.

Employment Exchanges

3170. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of graduates unemployed registered with the Employment Exchange in Punjab during 1957-58; and

(b) the number of persons actually provided with employment during the same period.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 4,814.

(b) 793.

Mobile Weaving and Dyeing Demonstration Units

3171. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mobile weaving and dyeing demonstration units have been established to improve methods of weaving and

dyeing in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of units established and the names of places in the hills and the valley which have been visited by the units?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) So far as the Handloom Board is concerned, no mobile weaving and dyeing demonstration units have been established. Assistance from the Cess Fund has, however, been given to existing weaving travelling demonstration parties in the Punjab maintained by the State Government. No such demonstration parties were established in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Government Projects in Punjab

3172. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new vacancies created by the Central Government Projects in Punjab during the year 1957-58;

(b) the number of vacancies filled through the Employment Exchanges; and

(c) the number of vacancies out of them filled by the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The information asked for is not available.

Ambar Charkha Centres

3173. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of persons receiving training in the Ambar Charkha Centres in Punjab at present?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Upto the end of March, 1958, the number of persons receiving training

at the Ambar Charkha centres of the Punjab was as follows:—

Spinners	...	2733
Instructors (karyakartas)	...	89

The figure of spinners does not include the number under training at the Khadi Ashram, Ambala, and the figures of the Punjab State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Jullunder.

Leather Training-cum-Production Centres in Punjab

3174. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leather training-cum-production and leather dyeing centres in Punjab State separately;

(b) the detail of income and expenditure of these centres;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and others separately who are receiving training in these centres; and

(d) the number of centres which were started in the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). No leather training-cum-production and leather dyeing centre is at present functioning in the Punjab. One training-cum-production centre allotted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to the Punjab Khadi and Gramodyog Sangh, Adampur-Doaba, is, however, expected to go into operation shortly. The State Government are running some leather training centres, but full information about them is not available.

Sarojini Market in Vinay Nagar

3175. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bhogji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shopkeepers of Sarojini Market,

Vinay Nagar, New Delhi have demanded ownership rights of the shops; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been considered carefully but it has not been possible to accede to the request.

Multiple Allotments to Displaced Persons

3176. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of multiple allotments of evacuee and Government built properties in Delhi secured by displaced persons which have come so far to the notice of Government; and

(b) the steps taken to cancel such allotments?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Separate statistics regarding multiple allotment cases have not been maintained. Excess allotment was cancelled where multiple allotment came to notice and was proved.

Handloom Industry in Punjab

3177. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the average of wages and the nature of other facilities given to a worker of handloom industry in Punjab during 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Rs. 60 is estimated to be the average monthly wage of a handloom worker; no other facilities are generally provided to him.

Handloom Weavers of Punjab

3178. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quantity of yarn has been supplied by Government on cheap rates to the weavers in Punjab during 1957; and

(b) whether any subsidy has been granted to weavers to purchase yarn and promote sale of handloom cloth during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No subsidy was granted for the purchase of yarn. A subsidy of Rs. 2,13,340 was, however, granted for promoting the sale of handloom cloth during 1957-58.

Annual Plan of Punjab for 1958-59

3179. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some reduction has been made in the Plan outlay of Punjab for the year 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the names of the schemes which would be affected by this cut?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) An outlay of Rs. 33.78 crores was approved under the State's Annual plan for 1958-59 as compared to the outlay of Rs. 43.38 crores initially proposed by the State Government.

(b) The details in this respect are not available.

Carpet Factories

3180. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of carpet factories which manufacture carpets in the country; and

(b) their annual production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Woollen carpets are woven mostly on a cottage industry basis. Complete information about all manufacturing units is not available, but the number of well-known manufacturers is about 50.

(b) Efforts will be made and as much information as is possible to collect will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Employment Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh

3181. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of educated persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh as on the 1st April, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): 572.

Gramdan in Punjab

3182. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any village of Punjab has been included in the list of Gramdan; and

(b) if so, the name of such village?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): According to the latest information received from the All India Sarva Seva Sangh, there was no Gramdan in Punjab upto the end of December, 1957. Subsequently, it is possible that there might have been Gramdan in that State. Information has therefore been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

Textile Mills

3183. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee is being instituted to go into the working of the Textile Mills which have been closed;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and
 (c) the terms of reference of the Committee?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Government may cause a full and complete investigation into the circumstances of the closure of the textile mills by a body of persons to be appointed for the purpose. No single Committee has been constituted to go into the working of such mills, but in a few individual cases Committees have been constituted consisting of 3 or 4 members, composed generally of leading industrialists and non-officials with an officer of the Textile Commissioner's organisation as Member Secretary. No terms of reference are prescribed for such Committees, but they are required to cause a full and complete investigation of the circumstances in each case.

Delhi Lands Reforms Act

3184. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of Union Territory of Delhi;
 (b) the rural area of Delhi; and
 (c) the area to which Land Reforms Act is applicable?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) 8,65,598 acres.

(b) 3,20,176 acres.
 (c) 2,60,881 acres.

Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi

**3185. { Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1616 on 11th April, 1958 and state whether Gandhiji's speeches and statements from 1921 onwards

will be included in the proposed publication of the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): Yes, Sir.

Documentaries on Punjab Hills

3186. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of documentaries produced on the Punjab Hills, especially Kangra Valley, Kulu Valley, Lahaul Valley and Spiti Valley;

(b) whether they have been produced by Government or by private agencies; and

(c) if produced by the latter, the efforts made by Government to acquire them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): (a) to (c). Films Division have released two films, "Himachal Pradesh" and "Warm and Fleecy", which include scenes of Kulu Valley. A colour film of about 2,000 feet on the Pahadi paintings (Kangra and other valleys) is under production and will be released shortly.

The following three documentaries are understood to have been produced so far by private producers:—

(i) Kulu, the Happy Valley;
 (ii) Kulu; and
 (iii) Spiti.

The first film was purchased and released on our commercial circuit. The prints of the other two were purchased for tourist publicity.

लादी सहकारी समितियां

3186. श्री प० ल० बाहुपाल: क्या अग्रिम सका उद्दोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शुद्ध लादी का निर्माण करने वाली बुनकर संस्थाओं को अखिल भारतीय लादी बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणपत्र देने के क्या नियम हैं?

प्रातिक्रिया तथा उत्तीर्ण वंशी (धी) भारत व्यवस्था वाली (धी) भारत व्यवस्था वाली जो भारती के लिये भ्रामणपत्र देने के जो नियम बनाये थे उन की एक वित्त सम्बन्ध पटल पर रख दी गई है [विज्ञापन परिक्रिया द, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०६]। ये नियम अब भी सार्व भाग हैं।

Residential Accommodation for Government Employees

2186. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants in Delhi who are entitled to 'E' and 'F' Classes of residential accommodation separately;

(b) how many of them have not yet been allotted any accommodation;

(c) what is the number of persons who are entitled to Regular 'F' Class accommodation whose date of priority is earlier than the 31st December, 1944, but have not yet been allotted quarters of their own class; and

(d) what steps are being taken to provide all of them with accommodation of their own class?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 'E' Class 8,298; 'F' 6,760.

(b) 'E' Class 5,794; 'F' Class. 3,922.

(c) 130: all these officers are, however, in occupation of lower type of accommodation.

(d) Sanction has been accorded for construction of 6848 E and F class flats since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. Of these, 3,728 have been completed, 1087 are under construction and the rest, namely, 2033 units will be taken in hand shortly.

दूतावासों के भवन

३१८८. धी विदेश वेदः क्या प्रचान वंशी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में कितने भारतीय दूतावासों के प्रपने भवन हैं;

(ख) भारत में कितने देशों ने अपने दूतावासों के लिये भवनों का निर्माण कर लिया;

(ग) इन भवनों के निर्माण के लिये स्वातंत्र्य विकास विकार लिया और दिया जाता है; और

(घ) क्या दूतावास करमुक्त हैं भवन इससे कर लिया जाता है?

प्रचान वंशी तथा विदेश-वार्षिकावंशी (धी अवाहनसाल नेहरू) : (क) सत्रह :

(ख) चार देशों (होल सी, हिंदेशिया, जापान और थाईलैण्ड) ने नई दिल्ली स्थित चाणक्यपुरी में अपनी-अपनी चांसरी की मार्तंड बना ली हैं।

(ग) नई दिल्ली स्थित राजनीतिक मिशन को चाणक्यपुरी में जगह बुनने में सहायता दी जाती है। यहां उहें किफायती दरों पर जमीन दी जाती है। यह उनकी इच्छा पर है कि वे ४ निर्वाचित फार्मों में से किसी एक पर पट्टानामा (लीड डीड) कर सकते हैं। प्रीमियम और जमीन के किराये (प्राउंड रेन्ट) की अदायगी के दंग के अनुसार इन फार्मों में अन्तर है। इस के बाद नई दिल्ली के भूमि और विकास अफसर (लेंड एण्ड हेलेपर्मेंट अफसर) को विदेश मंत्रालय इस बात का अधिकार दे देता है कि वह पट्टानामा कर दे और संबद्ध मिशन को जमीन का कब्जा सौंप दे। फिर टूट के वस्तावेज इंडियन रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट, १९०८ के प्रतिगंत रजिस्टर किए जाते हैं।

(घ) राजनीतिक मिशनों द्वारा जमीन वारीदाने के लिये जो पट्टानामे किये जाते हैं उन पर टिकट शुल्क (स्टाप्प ईयूटी) और रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस की घायलियों से भारत सरकार उहें ईयूट देती है। हस्ती अस्कर पर उत्तरे राजस्व (रेवेन्यू) संबंधी कर भी उहां

लिए जाते । नगर पालिका (मूर्निसिपल कमेटी) द्वारा जो सेवाएं दी जाती हैं उनके लिए कर अवश्य लिए जाते हैं ।

रेशम

(१) श्री पदम देव : क्या अस्तित्व तथा उत्तोष भवती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेशम के आयात को रोकने और देश की रेशम की आवश्यकता को देश में बने रेशम से पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) अब तक रेशम के किते प्रशिक्षण और उत्पादन केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) रेशम के उत्पादन में देश कब तक स्वीकारमयी हो सकेगा ?

अस्तित्व तथा उत्तोष भवती (धी साल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) देश में कच्चे रेशम का उत्पादन बढ़ा के उद्देश्य से कच्चे रेशम के कीड़े पालने के उद्योग का विकास करने और आयात को कम प्रशंसा द्वारा के लिये नीचे लिखे कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(१) राज्य सरकार शहतूत की लेती और रेशम के कीड़े पालने की प्रणालियों में सुधार करने, रेशम कातने की आधुनिक विधियां काम में लाने और संगठन को प्रबोच्चा करने के लिये जो योजनाएं बनाती हैं उनके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देती है ;

(२) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड जो कि एक कानूनी संगठन है, का सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार उठाती है । यह बोर्ड प्रविधिक सलाह तथा गवेषणा, प्रशिक्षण आदि की सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है ;

(३) केन्द्रीय सरकार परिचमी बंगाल के बरहमपुर स्थान पर एक अधिक

भारतीय गवेषणालय बसाती है जिसका नाम केन्द्रीय रेशम कीट पालन गवेषणालय है ; और

(४) कच्चे रेशम का आयात अब स्टेट ट्रैडिंग कार्पोरेशन द्वारा ही इंडिया लि. द्वारा किया जाता है जिसमें कम से कम परिणाम में ही रेशम का आयात किया जाये ।

(ख) पंडह ।

(ग) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि समाप्त होने तक ।

Stock of Cloth and Excise Duty Thereon

3191. *Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan:
Shri R. S. Arumugam:*

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the break up of Rupees 15 crores relief in excise duty on superfine, medium and coarse cloth as announced in Lok Sabha on the 18th March, 1958;

(b) what is the present stock of superfine, fine, medium and coarse cloth separately; and

(c) how many mills have closed completely or partially and the number of superfine mills out of them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) The break up is as follows:—

	Rs. in crores.		
Coarse	:	:	1.5
Medium	:	:	11.8
Fine	:	:	0.7
S. Fine	:	:	1.0
Total			15.0

(b) The unsold stock of cloth held by mills, variety-wise, as on 12th April, 1958 is as under:

Coarse	Medium in bales	Fine	Total
90,300	212,900	16,300	332,100

(c) Upto 12.4.1958, 26 mills had remained closed completely and 37 mills partially. Of these mills, none produces exclusively Superfine cloth.

Sports Industry

3192. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance proposed to be given to the Punjab Government for the development of the sports industry for the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No amount is earmarked to Punjab Government specifically for the development of sports goods industry during 1958-59. If the State Government submit any scheme, it will be considered for financial assistance on the basis of the prescribed pattern of assistance.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF ALCOHOL COMMITTEE AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manshrai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Report of the Alcohol Committee.
- (2) Government Resolution No. HC-33(3)/57, dated the 22nd March, 1958, accepting certain recommendations made in the Report of the Alcohol Committee. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-864/58.]

BUDGET ESTIMATED OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 36 of the

Employees' State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948, a copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1957-58 and Budget Estimates for the year 1958-59 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT- 690/58.]

AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 281, dated the 19th April, 1958, making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-691/58.]

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1954-55

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1954-55.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

THIRD REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) BILL.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION
ON STARRED QUESTION
NO. 1915.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, in reply to a supplementary question put by Shri Feroze Gandhi on Starred Question No. 1915 regarding Import of Small Cars answered in Lok Sabha on the 29th April, 1958, I stated as under:—

"They do not contradict at all. November is not the correct period. The House debated this somewhere in January, and—"

"That is why, in spite of the feeling expressed on the floor of the House at that time and later on in January when we had a discussion on the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, I repeated the same sentiment that it will not be wise for these friends to go in for additional production."

The correct position is that the debate on the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill took place in November, 1957. While the hon. Member, Shri Feroze Gandhi, was right in saying that the debate took place in November 1957, he perhaps misunderstood that the manufacturing programme of the Baby Hindustan car was approved in October, 1957. Neither in my main answer to the Question nor in my answers to the supplementaries, nowhere had I said that manufacturing programme of Baby Hindustan was approved in October 1957, as stated by the hon. Member, Shri Feroze Gandhi, in the supplementary question referred to.

In the statement laid on the Table of the House in answer to the Question and my answers to the supplementaries, I have clearly stated that the foreign exchange difficulties since January 1957 have stood in the way of permitting any large-scale production of Baby Hindustan car and only token imports of about 250 units of Baby Hindustan per half year on an average have so far been allowed.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): Sir, this gives rise to a very important issue which I would like to bring to your notice.

The hon. Minister is in a privileged position when he refutes what a Member says. Unfortunately, you, Sir, naturally, believe what the Minister says and do not rely on what the Member says.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I have always shown indulgence to the hon. Member.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: As a result of that, you did not allow any supplementary questions to be asked three days ago. Now, three days afterwards, when the Minister comes and says that the Member was right and he was wrong, I really think that some procedure should be evolved so that the Member also has a chance of asking further supplementary questions or asking for further clarification.

One correction has been made. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister if he is willing to correct another part of his statement. He very strongly refuted that the import licences of manufacturers were not cut or reduced in 1957 against the first period. I would like him to place a statement on the Table of the House giving the import quotas in units and amount for 1956—12 months against 1957—15 months so that the House may be in a position to judge whether I was right or the Minister was wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

The House will now proceed with other work.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I expect a reply, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Now, are we going into the matter again?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I am in your hands, Sir, I want your guidance.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may say, if he can.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, the matter. . . .

Shri Ferose Gandhi: What about the statement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will certainly circulate the statement of both the figures. (Interruption).

Let me explain, Sir. Last time also the hon. Member wanted 'yes' or 'no' from me. With your permission he very briefly said what he wanted to say. I thought that on a correction statement, such a procedure is not normally adopted. Now that you have permitted, I would like to say this. What the hon. Member is perhaps feeling in his mind is that no definite quota is fixed for anybody for any period for the imports of the CKD or the components or the spare parts which are going into the production of a particular unit. It is true that as compared to the years 1954, 1955 and 1956, a drastic cut has taken place in all the industries in all raw materials in the imports due to foreign exchange restrictions. What I would like to assure the House is this. Neither any discriminatory treatment has been given to any unit nor any favourable treatment to any other unit at the cost of one another. This much I can assure. What we are trying to do is this. The import policy of the country in the last 15 months has been fixed. We are trying to see that the level of production in 1956 and the level of employment in 1956 is continuously maintained throughout the country in all the industries so far as is within our power.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): He should have straightforwardly given the figures that have been asked, instead of this long-winding answer.

Mr. Speaker: He has said already that he will lay the statement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sometimes we get mixed up.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce the Government business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 5th May, will consist of—

(1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper;

(2) The Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill (for reference to a Joint Committee);

(3) Consideration and passing of—

(i) The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill;

(ii) The Gift Tax Bill, as reported by a Select Committee of this House;

(iii) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill expected to be passed by Rajya Sabha shortly; and

(iv) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(4) Discussion on the following matters will also come up on the dates mentioned:—

(a) Annual Report of the Industrial Finance Corporation for the period ending 31st June, 1957 on a motion to be moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on Monday, 5th May at 4 p.m.

(b) Annual Reports of the Employees State Insurance Corporation for the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 on motions to be moved by Shri T. C. N. Menon on Tuesday, 6th May at 4 p.m.

(c) Annual Reports of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India International Corporation for 1956-57 on a motion to be moved by Shri Rajendra

Singh and others on Wednesday, the 7th May, at 4 p.m.

(d) Discussion on the proper inspection of the working conditions of Mines in the country for prevention of explosions and flood incidents to be raised by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh on Thursday, the 8th May at 3 p.m.

(e) Discussion on the delay in introducing the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill to be raised by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao on Friday, the 9th May, subject to the availability of time.

INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1955, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts

spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1955, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Bill, 1958. Out of 3 hours and 30 minutes agreed to by the House for the General Discussion, one hour now remains. Thereafter clause-by-clause consideration and third reading will be taken up for which 1 hour and 30 minutes will be available.

Pandit K. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Yesterday, I was saying that hand-pounding of rice is not a satisfactory solution to the problem of unemployment for the simple reason that this sort of labour, especially for women, relates to some primitive society of the muscle culture. This is an age of atomic energy which the machine is very welcome to take to the hard job in place of the tender women. What I submit is that proper work should be found for the women and they should not be put to the hard work

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**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

that relates to hard muscles. In my part of the country, it is one of the questions that arises between the mother-in-law and the young daughter-in-law. The young daughter-in-law complains to her mother that she has got such a nasty mother-in-law that as soon as she goes to her father-in-law's house, she puts her to the task of grinding of wheat or pounding of rice with the result the kindly mothers say that they are willing to send rice and flour instead of letting the daughter to be put to such a hard job. So, it is not a very welcome proposition for the women to take to it. Of course the poor women take to it. But is it too much to expect that in an expanding economy as ours is better jobs can be found and better employment can be given without taking refuge under such hard job?

Suppose there is no mill, what would be the result? The result would be that paddy would be taken to the city. As we know the city market does not accept very gladly paddy as such. The market accepts the rice—not paddy. So, the poor peasant has to take the paddy, pay for its transport and waste his labour in selling it out. So, he is put to unnecessary botheration and unnecessary expense for nothing. On the other hand, if there is a rice mill available at a short distance he can sell paddy there or turn it into rice. They say that the mill owner is a hard bargainer. If he is a hard bargainer and if the poor peasant is exploited, it is up to the poor peasant to take to hand-pounding himself. But despite the hard bargaining mill-owner, the peasant sells his paddy to him. It is proof of the fact that despite a little exploitation and a little hard bargaining, the peasant prefers to sell the paddy to the mill-owner rather than get it pounded in his own home for the simple reason that it is a hard job and an unhealthy job. No young woman who can take to easier work is willing to take this job.

There is the prejudice. Milled rice is worse, or to put it in other words, hand-pounded rice is a much better

food. I think it is the same sort of prejudice which is against the mill sugar as against the indigenous sugar. Experience has proved that there is nothing wrong with the mill sugar. Experience will prove that there is nothing wrong with the milled rice. It is an old prejudice which has not much meaning.

I will conclude by saying that this measure is a hard measure which will not do much to the good of the peasantry nor would it do good to the women who will be put to a hard job.

श्री कृनशुनवाला (भागलपुर) : मध्यक
महोदय तीन बातें सभी लोगों ने मंजूर की हैं।
एक तो यह हैंडपाउंडिंग से चावल मात्रा में
भ्यादा निकलता है दूसरी बात यह कि हैंड-
पाउंडिंग का चावल खाने में अधिक स्वाहित्य
होता है और उस में विटामिन अधिक हैं
और तीसरी बात जो कि सब से जरूरी है
यह कि देहांतों में और गांवों में जो लोग
बिना काम बैठे हैं उन को इस से काम मिलता
है।

मैं ने काइनेस बिल पर बोलते हुए यह
बतलाया था कि मैं एक कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट
के गांव में गया; मैं ने देखा कि मुखिया गांव में
नहीं थे मैं ने पूछा कि कहां गये हैं तो मासूम
हुआ कि नजदीक में मिल पर चावल कुटवाने
के लिये गये हैं। मैं फिर देहात के अन्दर गया
और जा कर देखा कि वहां बहुत से ऐसे लोग
थे जिन के पास कोई काम नहीं था। मैं उन के
बांधे में गया और पूछा कि भाई तुम को आज
क्या खाने को मिला है। उन्होंने कहा कि क्या
कहें बाबू। पहले हमारे मुखिया हम से गांव में
ही चावल कुटवाते थे लेकिन अब वह अपना
चावल मिल को ले गये हैं। पता नहीं आज
शाम हम को खाना मिलेगा या नहीं।

हमारे भाई कृष्णचन्द्र जी शर्मा और पांडे
जी ने अभी भाषण दिया है : उन्होंने कहा कि
मिल की चीज सस्ती होती है खाने में भी मध्यमी

और कई बातें उन्होंने कहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि यदि ऐसा है तो फिर गेहूं का आटा और मैदा बनाने के लिये भी मिलें क्यों हों तेल निकालने की भी मिलें क्यों हों। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यदि इन प्रदनों के भीतर अच्छी तरह से जाया जाय तो कहना होगा कि वास्तव में उन चीजों के लिये मिलें नहीं होनी चाहिये। आप किसी भी डाक्टर के पास जायें चाहे वह एलोपैथिक डाक्टर हो या होम्पोपैथिक हो या आयुर्वेदिक हो तो वह आप को बतलायेगा कि आजकल जो आप मिल का आटा खाते हैं और जो मिल का तेल खाते हैं इस से बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं। अगर आप आटा खायें तो आप हाथ की चक्की का आटा खाइये नहीं तो मिल के आटे का चोकर खाइये। तो इन सब बातों को भी हम को देखना है। कहा जाता है कि किस किस चीज को हाथ से किया जायेगा। लेकिन मेरा विचार है कि यदि कोई चीज हमारे देश के लिये लाभदायक है उस से गरीबों को काम मिलता है और उस से हमारा स्वास्थ्य भी अच्छा रहता है तो उसे हम को अवश्य करना चाहिये। अगर यह काम हाथ से होता है और मशीन से नहीं होता तो हम को हाथ से काम करने वालों के बिश्ट प्रेजुडिस क्यों होनी चाहिये। शर्मा जी ने कहा कि लोगों को एक समय वह बड़ी भारी प्रेजुडिस थी कि मिल की चीनी खराब होती है और जो चीनी हाथ से बनती है वह अच्छी होती है लेकिन अब यह प्रेजुडिस दूर हो गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे शर्मा साहब न कुछ पढ़ते हैं न कुछ जानते हैं और न कुछ समझते हैं। अमरीका में इस ह्वाइट शुगर के बारे में लोग कह रहे हैं कि यह ह्वाइट पाइजन है। जब अमरीका जैसे डेवेलप्मेंट मुक्त में लोग यह बात कह रहे हैं कि ह्वाइट शुगर ह्वाइट पाइजन है। और वे रा शुगर लाना शुरू कर रहे हैं तो हमारे यहां शर्मा जी जैसे लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि मिल की चीनी की तरफ जो प्रेजुडिस थी वह दूर हो गई है। हम को यह बातें सुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है। लोग अच्छी तरह के अध्ययन नहीं करते और यहां पर आ कर

ऐसी बातें कह देते हैं जो कि वास्तविकता से बिल्कुल उल्टी होती है।

हमारी बहिन रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा कि यह ठीक है देहातों में लोगों को काम देने के लिये बहुत अच्छी चीज है। उन्होंने एक बात यह भी कही कि सेंटर इस स्टेट की चीज को क्यों अपने हाथ में ले रहा है इसे तो स्टेट के लिये छोड़ देना चाहिये। मैं उन से सहमत हूँ। यदि स्टेट अपने काम को अच्छी तरह से करे तो वह काम स्टेट के हाथ में छोड़ देना चाहिये। परन्तु जहां स्टेट अपने काम को अच्छी तरह से न करे और जो चीज जल्दी है जो हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिये जरूरी है और जिस से गरीब लोगों को काम मिल सकता है अगर स्टेट उस को न करे तो हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में अधिकार दिया गया है कि सेंटर को उस काम को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा कि मिलों में काम होने में इकानमिक खराबों पैदा होती हैं क्योंकि उस दशा में मानापाली ही जाती है और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होता है। परन्तु चूंकि यह एक इंडस्ट्री है इसलिये वह इस को सोपोट करती है। यह चीज भी समझ में नहीं आती। यह कहना कि चूंकि यह चीज हाथ से होती है इसलिये इस का विरोध करना चाहिये या यह कि चूंकि यह चीज मशीनों से होती है और बिजली से चलती है इसलिये इस का विरोध किया जाना चाहिये ये दोनों चीजें भेरी समझ में नहीं आतीं। हमें इन दोनों चीजों को इस प्रकार से भिलाना चाहिये कि जिस चीज से देश का लाभ हो उस को किया जाये। जिस से हमारा स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहे। जो और तरह से भी लाभदायक हो वह चीज हम को करनी चाहिये चाहे वह कोई हाथ से होने वाली इंडस्ट्री हो या मशीन से होने वाली।

बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है। मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं अपने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि अगर वह

[मी भूनकुलवासा]

एक दम से मिलों को बन्द कर दें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा । हां यह जहर है कि ऐसा करने से अहर दिक्षत होगी ।

हमारे एक मित्र कहते हैं कि प्रगर मिलें नहीं होंगी तो जितने चावल की आवश्यकता है वह हाथ से कैसे कूटा जा सकेगा । हमारा उद्देश्य तो यह है कि थोड़ी थोड़ी जमीन लोगों को बांट दी जाये और वह प्रपने प्रपने चावल को प्रपने हाथ से कूटे ताकि लोगों को स्वास्थ्य दायक चावल मिले । गेहूं को घर में अच्छी तरह से पीसा जाये और लोगों को अच्छा आटा दिया जाये जिस से उन का स्वास्थ्य बद्ध हो । तो हम लोगों को किसी तरह का प्रेजुडिस नहीं होना चाहिये । न तो यह स्थाल होना चाहिये कि हम को बड़ी इंडस्ट्री को सपोर्ट करना चाहिये चाहे उस से देश का नुकसान ही क्यों न हो और न यह स्थाल होना चाहिये कि काम हाथ से ही होना चाहिये चाहे उस से देश का कोई कायदा न हो । ऐसा विचार नहीं होना चाहिये । हम को हर प्रश्न को इस दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये कि इस में देश की उन्नति होती है या नहीं ।

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the object of the Bill is very laudable for two reasons. It provides employment for the rural population and, at the same time, it gives protection to the hand-pounding industry. Another object of this Bill is to regulate the working of rice mills by issue of licences. But I would like to submit the reasons why a Bill of this type is not necessary at this juncture.

The object of this Bill could very well be achieved by a legislation brought at the State level. It is not necessary to have a legislation at the Centre for the control of such a small industry, an industry which would be started by small proprietors with a capital investment of about Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000. Moreover, this legislation is not in consonance with the declar-

ed policy of our Government to have more of decentralisation of the administration. At least these small industries like the rice-milling industry should be left to the sphere of State Governments.

The control of such small industries by the Centre will bring in a lot of inconvenience for the people who are working such small industries. For example, provision is being made in this Bill for applications being made to the Central Government for a permit for the establishment of a new mill; forms are also being prescribed in which the application should be submitted. If applications are to be made to the Central Government and it is left to the discretion of the Central Government to grant such licences, it will result in lot of difficulties and inconvenience for people living in rural areas working such small industries. Provision is also being made under sub-clause (4) of clause (5) that before granting any permit under sub-section (3), the Central Government shall cause a full and complete investigation to be made in the prescribed manner in respect of the application and shall have due regard to the number of rice mills operating in the locality, the availability of paddy in the locality, the availability of power and water supply for the rice mill in respect of which a permit is applied for and so on. I would like to submit that these are matters which can very well be left to the State Governments, or even to the District Collectors or local municipalities or panchayats. These are matters which can very well be attended to by State Governments and by the local institutions as is being done now.

But, if the Central Government and the hon. Minister feel that these industries must be regulated on the lines of this Bill, this can be effected by issuing definite instructions to the concerned States so that grant of licences may be regulated as indicated in this Bill. Therefore, I would like to sub-

mit, the necessity for a Bill of this type is not very urgent at present.

Then, the punishment provided in this Bill under clause 13 is very objectionable and also very severe. The punishment provided is six months imprisonment or a fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to Rs. 500 for every day during which such contravention continues. This is very exorbitant, I would submit. If, in an industry which is being run with a capital of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000, for every contravention of these rules a fine of Rs. 500 is to be imposed, I think the people in that industry will not be in a position to pay this fine, and the best thing would be to abandon the industry and resort to some other industry. This, I would submit, will result in a lot of inconvenience and it will also affect the food supply position besides affecting the rice-milling industry.

Some of the hon. Members have also observed that it is not possible to produce rice through the hand-pounding industry alone. The reasons stated are that it is not possible to store hand-pounded rice for a longer period than about 10 to 15 days. But it is not possible to produce all rice by hand-pounding process, when rice is necessary for a week or 15 days. We have to meet the food situation in our country and to feed 400 million people. It is not possible to have a hand-pounding industry alone to supply the needs of our ever-increasing population. Therefore, I would submit that these are matters on which the hon. Minister should bestow more attention. He should see that the objects of this Bill can well be achieved by issuing definite instructions to the State Governments and I am sure these instructions will be carried out to the full satisfaction of the Central Government.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to circulate this Bill for

eliciting public opinion. He should not rush in a legislation of this type which mostly affects the small rice-mill owners and the general public at large.

श्री राम शरण (मुरादाबाद) : ग्राम्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में विचार प्रकट करते हुये कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सिद्धान्ततः का सवाल उठाया है। फाइनेंस बिल पर बहस के दौरान में मैंने यह कहा था कि गवर्नरमेट की ग्राम्यिक नीति को स्पष्ट होना चाहिये जहां तक कि कन्यूमर गुड्स उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा काम में लाई जाने वाली वस्तुओं का सम्बन्ध है, अर्थात् उन के बनाने के जो तो तरीके हैं—बड़े बड़े कारखानों में बड़ी मात्रा में उत्पत्ति और ग्राम उद्योगों द्वारा छोटी मात्रा में उत्पत्ति—कुछ भेद किया जाय या नहीं, उन में से किस को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय—बड़ी मात्रा में उत्पत्ति को प्रोत्साहन दे कर छोटी मात्रा में जो उत्पत्ति होती है, उस को करने की कोशिश की जाय या नहीं, इत्यादि यह प्रश्न आज देश के सामने है। जहां तक द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना और इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नरमेट की नीति का प्रश्न है, ग्रामीण कल सांस्कृतिक पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में बोलने हुये प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि यह देश एसा है, जहां बैल-गाड़ी और ग्रनु-शक्ति—एटामिक शक्ति—दोनों साथ साथ चलते हैं और चलते रहेंगे, जब तक कि इस का कोई सास हल नहीं निकाला जायेगा।

तो मेरा विचार यह करता है कि जिन चीजों की उत्पत्ति बड़ी मात्रा में हो रही है और वे बड़े अच्छे प्रकार से तैयार हो रही है, लेकिन यदि उससे देश को कुछ नुकसान हो, तो फिर उन को बड़ी मात्रा में तैयार कराना छोड़ कर ग्रामोद्योग के द्वारा छोटी मात्रा में तैयार करने न कराया जाय। जहां तक हाथ से करे हुये बाबल का सम्बन्ध है, वह मिल के द्वारा तैयार चाबल की अपेक्षा

[श्री राम शरण]

ज्यादा पौष्टिक होता है, उस के प्रयोग में जब भी कम होता है और उस की मात्रा भी मिल द्वारा चावल से अधिक प्राप्त होती है।

ओ ४० इ० पांडे (नेतृत्वात) : कुटाई का क्या होगा।

श्री राम शरण : जहां तक कुटाई का सम्बन्ध है, हम को विचार करना होगा कि हम कुटाई के तरीके को कुछ भरत बनायें, जिस में कम मेहनत लगे और जो ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार दे सके, जिस में लालों आदमियों को लगाया जा सके। वह तरीका देश के लिये हितकर होगा और उस को प्रोत्साहन देना हमारा कर्तव्य है। जो भी व्यक्त देश का भला चाहता है, वह मरीन के खिलाफ नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन मरीन एसी होनी चाहिये, जो बजाय आदमियों को डिस्प्लेस करने के, उन का रोजगार छीनने के, उन की सहायक हों, उन के लिये सहृदयित पैदा करने वाली हो। हाथ-कुटाई की घब नई नई चकियां चली हैं। जो पहले तरीका था, उस में ज्यादा परिव्रम करना पड़ता था। घब कम मेहनत से बहुत भारा धान चावल के रूप में परिणत किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इतना ज़रूर है कि वह उतना पानिश्ड और सूखसूख नहीं होता है। वह पौष्टिक होता है। इस में एक व्यय रोज़ के हिसाब से भजदूरी भी मिल सकती है।

गवर्नरमेंट ने १९५४ में एक राइस मिलिंग कमेटी बनाई थी। १९५५ में उस ने अपनी सिफारिशें दी, लेकिन घब १९५८ में यह बिल हमारे सामने आता है। उस कमेटी ने कई बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया था। एक तो उस का कहना यह था कि यह जो हल्लर सिस्टम है, ये जो चावल निकालने

की छोटी छोटी मरीन गांव गांव में चल पड़ी है, वे बहुत नुकसानदेह हैं। उन में चावल टूटता है और भूसी में चावल के टुकड़े मिल जाते हैं, इसलिये वह मरवियों के काम में भी ठीक प्रकार से नहीं आती है। इसलिये उस कमेटी का कहना था कि ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५६ तक ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये कि हल्लर टाइप की मरीनों को बन्द कर दिया जाय और राइस मिलिंग इंडस्ट्री को कंट्रोल करना चाहिये और धीरे धीरे गवर्नरमेंट इस को ले ले।

इसके बाद जैसा कि इस बिल को पेश करते समय उप-मंत्री जी ने बताया था, कावें कमेटी की यह राय थी कि राइस मिलिंग इंडस्ट्री को बन्द करना नाभदायक मालूम नहीं होता, बल्कि इसके साथ ही साथ हैं-पाउंडिंग इंडस्ट्री को भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। प्रोत्साहन के सम्बन्ध में राइस मिलिंग कमेटी ने यह सजेस्ट किया था कि इससे पहले खादी बोर्ड के ज़रिये हाथ-कुटाई के धान पर जो छः आना फ़ी मन सबसिडी के तौर पर दिया जाता है। उस को आठ आने कर दिया जाय और इस के अलावा जो चावल मिलों में तैयार होता है, उस पर छः आने की मन के हिसाब से धान पर सेस लगाया जाय और इस तरह से दोनों की कीमतों को बराबर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय। अगर कमेटी की रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ को कार्यान्वित न किया जाय, तो यह ज़रूर है कि हाथ-कुटाई के चावल की कीमत बढ़ जायगी। कमेटी की राय है कि इस समय दोनों की कीमतों में सवा पाये मन का फ़र्क है और वह फ़र्क इन रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ पर अमल करने से दूर हो जायगा।

कावें कमेटी की रिपोर्ट इस के अनुसार नहीं थी और मालूम होता है कि इसी लिये गवर्नरमेंट ने सबसिडी को छः आने से आठ आना करना और सैस लगाना अनुरूप नहीं किया।

इससे पहले रूरल केंटिंग सरखे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि धान गांव में कूटने के बाजार शहर में मिल में जाता है और वहां से फिर चावल के रूप में गांव में आता है, अच्छा यह हो कि यह धान जाना रोक कर इस सब प्रोसेसिंग का काम—धान से चावल बनाने का काम—देहात में ही किया जाय और वहीं उस को खपाया जाय। इस तरह वह चावल सस्ता भी पड़ेगा और बहुत सारे लोग उस काम में लग जायेंगे।

यहां पर यह प्रश्न था कि इस को राज्यों के ऊपर ही क्यों न छोड़ दिया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में मालूम होता है कि जिस वक्त तक, १९५४ तक, चावल पर कंट्रोल रहा, तब तक बहुत सारे राज्यों ने मरीनों के द्वारा तैयार किये गये चावल पर नियंत्रण किया, लेकिन जिस समय १९५४ में कंट्रोल खत्म हुआ, तो फिर ऐसा होने लगा कि जिन राज्यों में ये मिलें अधिक थीं, वहां से उन राज्यों में फिर चावल जाने लगा, जहां हाथ-कुटे चावल को प्रोत्साहन देने और बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया गया था। इस प्रकार से उन राज्यों में हाथ-कुटा चावल सस्ता नहीं हो सका और जो राज्य हाथ-कुटे चावल को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते थे, वे ऐसा नहीं कर सके। इस लिये प्रगर कुल भारत के लिये एक कानून बन जाय, तो सब देश में वह एक सा लागू ही सकता है। इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जिनमें भी मिलज हैं, उन सबको एक लाइसेन्स लेना पड़ेगा और जो नई चलाई जायेंगी, उन को पहले परमिट लेना पड़ेगा और फिर लाइसेन्स लेना पड़ेगा। यह देखना होगा कि कित तरह से उन सब को कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है। यदि उन को ठीक प्रकार से कंट्रोल किया जाय, तो उन बहुत सारे लोगों को काम मिल सकता है, जो कि अब-कल बेकार हैं।

लिंगटे से यह पता चलता है कि कोई २३ लाख के करीब आदमी इस हैंड पाउरिंग में लगे हुए हैं और जो राइस मिस्स में गये हुए हैं उनके मंस्या तकरीबन दस लाख हैं। यदि उन लोगों को जोकि मिलों में लगे हुए हैं, हाथ से कुटाई का काम दे दिया जाय और जितना चावल मिलों के जरिये से तैयार होता है उतना ही वे कूट कर तैयार करने लग जायें और साल में यदि वे आधे दिन भी काम करें, तो उस मूरत में इस काम में कोई ४० लाख आदमी लगाये जा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार इन ४० लाख लोगों के अतिरिक्त जो २३ लाख उस समय लगे हुए थे, हम कुल ६०-७० लाख लोगों को इस काम में लगा सकते हैं।

आज देश में हमारे सामने सब से बड़ा सवाल बेकारी का है और खास तौर से अर्थ बेकारी का है। जैसा कि यहां बताया गया है कि जो किसान है उनमें से ७८ प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं जिन के पास कोई सहायक व्यवसाय नहीं है और उनको किसी सहायक व्यवसाय की जरूरत है और वह सहायक व्यवसाय हो सकता है, वह हमें ढूँढ़ा होगा और कोई ऐसा सहायक व्यवसाय ढूँढ़ा होगा जो देहातों में दिया जा सके। यह व्यवसाय उनमें से एक ही सकता है और इस काम में वे अपनी फुरसत का समय लगा सकते हैं और इस काम को हम इस प्रकार का बना सकते हैं कि वे इसको सहृदयत के साथ और जिस अधिक परिश्रम के कर सकें। हमारे लिये यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि हम राइस मिल हैंडस्ट्री पर या उन मिलों पर जहां कि चावल तैयार होता है, कंट्रोल करें। एक तरफ तो कंट्रोल किया जाना चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ इस बिल में जो कमी है वह यह है कि जैसा कि कमेटी ने अपनी सिफारिश में कहा था कि हल्लर सिस्टम को जहां तक हो सके, खत्म किया जाये और बीलर सिस्टम को जिससे चावल खराब नहीं होता है और ठीक तरह से तैयार होता

[भी राम शरण]

है, उसको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये, इसको भी तुरस्त किया जाना चाहिये। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो एक तो मिलों के ऊपर आप कंट्रोल कर सकेंगे और दूसरे चावल के हाथ-कुटाई के धंधे को आप प्रोत्साहन दे सकेंगे।

कुछ राज्यों में बहुत अधिक चावल हाथ से कूटा जाता है। जब कमेटी बैठी हुई थी उस समय उसके सामने कुछ आंकड़े पेश किये गये थे। उनको देखने से पता चलता है कि उड़ीसा में ८७ प्रतिशत चावल हाथ से कूटा जाता था और बिहार में ६७ प्रतिशत। कई राज्यों में ६६ प्रतिशत चावल हाथ से कूटा हुआ तैयार होता था। जब इतनी अधिक मात्रा में यहां पर चावल हाथ का कुटा तैयार होता है और इसमें लाखों लोग लगे हुई हैं तो यह हमारे लिये विचारणीय विषय हो जाता है कि जहां पर कम आदमी लगे हुये हैं और चीज़ भी अच्छी तैयार नहीं होती है और उसकी मात्रा भी कम है तो क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि चावल को कुटाई के: उस तरीके को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये जहां कि आदमी भी अधिक लग सकते हैं, चावल भी पौष्टिक तैयार हो सकता है और होता है और और अधिक आदमियों को रोजगार भी दिया जा सकता है।

में खास तौर पर आपका ध्यान सेक्षन १८ की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस की तरफ दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी आपका ध्यान दिलाया है और जिसमें कहा गया है कि सेंट्रल नवनंगेंट अगर चाहे तो जो कुछ बदल इसमें लगाने का सुझाव दिया गया है, उन सब को ढीला कर सकती है और ज्यादा मिलें चालू करने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है। यदि आपने मिलों को बढ़ाने की अनुमति न दी और उन पर ठीक तरह से नियंत्रण रखा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दिल देश के जो उद्दोग धंधे हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन देने वाला सिद्ध होगा और इसलिये मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rungsung Suisa.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: It is better that as early as possible at the beginning I have an idea as to whom to call, so that I will adjust. What happens is that as the matter progresses, I get names and hon. Members get up.

Shri Warior (Trichur): We know whether we should speak only after the discussion starts.

Mr. Speaker: There cannot be an endless discussion. Hon. Members must start the controversy, instead of waiting for others to start it.

Shri Rungsung Suisa (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak, I have to thank you for giving me this chance to speak on such important bill—namely, rice milling versus hand-pounding. Regarding this Bill itself, I have no interest, because it does not affect me in any way. If we look into this Bill very carefully, we find that it does not serve the purpose of the villagers in any way. It says the existing rice mills are to continue to operate. So, there is no use of passing this Bill at all. I have no interest in the Bill itself.

Secondly, as we have no rice mill in Manipur—and, as a matter of fact, we can carry on without rice mills—I have no interest in this Bill and I say, Sir, that in respect of rice problem we people in Manipur are a step ahead of the rest of India because we have better quality of rice and continued circulation of paddy and fresh rice throughout the whole year and Manipur is a challenge to any one in India who think that we cannot get sufficient rice without mills.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member forgets that rice mills can be established there.

Shri Rungsung Suisa: Yes, Sir, we had several rice mills before independence but after independence, all these

rice mills were abolished; it does not serve the purpose of the villagers. I am coming to that point.

I am a villager and a poor man and I work hard with my own hand. Very often I have thought about the plight that the average Indian villager has to face. As a villager, I have to face even the fate of starvation faced by an Indian farmer, in spite of working so hard. As a matter of fact, we have been crying day in and day out that something must be done for the development of the villagers—their economic development and so on. Coming to this important problem of starting rice mills or having hand-pounded rice, we have to take into consideration that there are so many cultivators in India. Taking the minimum percentage, we may take that the village population consists of 50 per cent. of the whole population. I have heard the speeches made by the hon. Members yesterday and today and I have found that practically none of them has spoken about the benefits the villagers get by hand-pounding of rice. I have found from the speeches that some of the hon. Members are against the villagers.

I am a silent member. I have promised within myself that I should not speak for the whole term. Today I have broken my promise, the promise which I had within myself that I should not speak at all within this chamber, not because I do not know how to speak—though I do not know how to speak good English, all the same I can shout without verbs and prepositions. If I choose, because in spite of getting independence in the rest of India the administration of Manipur is still in the hands of servants and it is so corrupted and useless that there is no use in my talking about it and I have got to speak about the naga problem too, but I think shouting alone cannot solve the problem that is why I am silent.

Mr. Speaker: Let us now come to the point.

Shri Rungnung Suisa: But, Sir, the administration of Manipur is still in the hands of servants.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member remarked that he did not speak so long, because he thought.

Shri Rungnung Suisa: Sir, please give more time as I will not speak for the rest of the term.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him opportunity at the proper moment to speak about the administration of Manipur. Now we are discussing the question of rice mills.

Shri Rungnung Suisa: I am coming to the point.

Mr. Speaker: He must come to the point straight.

Shri Rungnung Suisa: All right. I will leave some part of my speech and speak straight to the point...

Mr. Speaker: Why not?

Shri Rungnung Suisa: I believe that problems cannot be solved by speaking or shouting in this House. But when I heard all these speeches regarding rice mill Vs. hand-pounding my feelings were hurt so much that I could not restrain myself. That is why I want to speak.

We have heard speeches, either from this side or that side of the House, that the conditions of the villagers are so poor that we cannot believe that we all are living in the same country and in the same age. We see when we look around that the Indian cultivators are occupied only for one half of the year. But when we consider the problem of rice mills and hand-pounding, we do not think about the villagers. These rice mills have taken at least one-fourth of the profession of the villagers and they have taken the very fruits of labour of the villagers who were already leading only a hand to mouth existence.

Before independence we had several rice mills in Manipur and we thought

[**Shri Rungsung Suisa**]

we were progressing very much. But what do we find now? These rice mills are owned by the capitalists. At the time of the harvest, these people approach the cultivators and purchase their paddy. They sometimes pay even more than the market rate because they know that somewhere in July or August they will make big profits so at the time of harvest there will be some brisk trading in paddy. The cultivators sell all the paddy, because they are very poor and also because they want to get the momentary advantage of getting money. Then what do we find? When the paddy is in the hands of the rice millers, the villagers are helpless. They have no paddy, no rice, no work and no profession. They have simply to starve. In spite of the control and the anti-black-marketing measures, we find that all this paddy is smuggled out of Manipur and the very workers, who were responsible for the production of this paddy in the village, are forced to suffer. I was also one of the worst sufferers. In Manipur, we have better method of circulation of paddy and we can have better quality rice, first class rice, throughout the year. But what do we actually see here in Delhi? I am a rice-eater in Manipur. But, I cannot eat rice here, because the rice I get here is one that was husked some months ago. So it smells and I cannot take it. I have to take to bread. That is one point.

If you go to any village in India two or three months after harvest, you will not find any house which has enough rice or paddy for the whole year because everything is purchased by the rice mills at the time of harvest. So, the net result of it is that you find that in spite of your advancements in the towns, the villagers of your side are suffering more than we in Manipur.

Since we have abolished rice mills, what do we find? We find that at the time of harvest there is not much of brisk trading in paddy. So, the villagers cannot sell all the quantity

of paddy that they want to sell. Even if they sell some quantity, they cannot get a reasonable price. This paddy goes into the hands of some rich villagers or some people who have got money and again since they are not allowed to open rice mills, this paddy goes into the hands of the poor people again though they have to pay some interest to the rich people by paying some more for their own paddy which they had sold before, so we see in Manipur we have continual circulation of paddy from the villagers to the rich people and back to them. but if paddy is taken to rice mills; the poor villagers have to pay double of what they had got for the same amount of paddy when they sold it, and in addition to this they will not get the small particles of rice, I think you call it kungi, I cannot remember the exact word and gura which are very useful for poultry and cattle, I think it is one of the reasons why your villagers are suffering.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Rungsung Suisa: I request you to give me five more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. But the hon. Member is saying the same thing.

Shri Rungsung Suisa: I am not saying the same thing. I am only explaining the difference between Manipur and the rest of India. Being a villager, I know the position. I have been studying the conditions of the people in Manipur as well as in other parts of the country. I have found that the villagers in Manipur are not suffering more than their counterparts in the rest of India. That is my feeling.

Mr. Speaker: His feeling is all right. But what does he want to do with the Bill?

Shri Rungsung Suisa: I have no interest in the Bill, whether you pass it or not. I am coming to that point.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member definitely says that in Manipur they have been carrying on all along without the mills and that most of the people there are living by agriculture for a number of months, they have no other occupation and if mills are established, there will be unemployment.

Shri Rungsung Salsa: I am now hitting the Bill. As a villager I know the position. Since I have to hurry up with my speech, I will not take more time. As a villager, I know the conditions of the villagers. If you go anywhere in India, you will find that a man with his own labour, working with a pair of bullocks cannot produce more than 300 maunds of paddy; I know it because I work in the fields and Manipur is one of the best places for the production of paddy but a family can easily pound about 800 maunds of paddy a year and so there cannot be a question of being unable to pound our paddy if mills are abolished. I know it. You would not believe me if I say that my family hand pounds 100 maunds of paddy. It does not take much time. So, I am now going to hit those speakers who spoke against hand-pounding, who said that there will be no circulation of rice, there will be dearth of rice and people will not be able to hand-pound it.

13 hrs.

I say even in Manipur people are urging me to export rice, because they want to pound more rice. But I say "No". The administration is not in my hands that is ours because Manipur being the cheapest place in India if we export all our rice, we cannot live on rice imported from other parts of the country. I know that we are not producing as much paddy as we should. So I say we need not be afraid of not getting rice if all these rice mills are closed. I may tell the House as a villager that even when we may be producing four times as much paddy as we are producing now even though there is no mill we can hand-pound it very easily.

I speak on this subject from practical experience. You know the conditions of the towns; but I know the conditions of the villages, because I work there with my own hand. So, I say that we should not be worried. As people in the rest of India are accustomed to getting rice from the mills, it will take time for the women to get accustomed to hand-pounding. That I quite admit. But if we want to give them more rice, more food, some money and some occupation throughout the year, I think the working of the mills must be stopped altogether. They must be closed down altogether. If, however, you cannot do this in some of the States, then at least half the rice mills should be closed. And see for yourself whether people will suffer in getting rice or not.

I have tried to explain all these things because I am a villager. Moreover let me say one thing. I know that most of the hon. Members do not come from the villages.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Rungsung Salsa: At least that was what I gathered from their speeches, because they spoke as they think and they never say what the villagers say, or like or can do or whether they want to pound rice themselves and what safeguards they want from the Government that paddy would not be taken away to the rice mills. None has spoken in this strain.

So we have to be practical. It is not the town people who are suffering; it is not the M.P.s. who are suffering. It is the villagers who are suffering. After all the M.P.s. cannot feed the people; the town people cannot feed the people. It is the poor villagers who have to feed the nation. Unless we teach them the habit of working hard and instil some incentive in their minds to work hard, there is no salvation, there is no salvation for the economic self-sufficiency of India as a nation.

So I say that I cannot support this Bill; if I support any Bill, I would

[Shri Rungsung Suisse]

support a Bill that would close down all the existing mills.

13.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this Bill has been discussed in detail and different aspects of it have been placed before the House. I am grateful to hon. Members who participated in the debate. Very many useful suggestions have been made and they would certainly be taken into consideration, not so much for the purpose of effecting any modification to the Bill as such, but would be taken into consideration in the matter of working of this measure.

Sir, before I come to the two motions, one for circulation and the other for reference to Select Committee, I would like to touch on the question of policy that has been raised by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. She said that this legislation, however desirable it may be, is an encroachment on the State sphere, whereas another Member from the Opposition—I think it was the hon. Member from Miraj, Mr. Patil,—said that this is a question which has to be tackled at the Central level and not at the State level. I would like to make it clear, Sir, that this is not a case of arbitrary exercise of powers vested with the Centre.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty herself said that having regard to the fact that in the Centre the Congress Party is in power and in all the States except one, the Congress Party is in power there is no difficulty to get by way of persuasion, the uniformity desired. She said: "I see no reason why a uniform system could not be brought about without a Bill which will really give further additional powers to the Central Government." So that, she herself recognises the necessity of a uniformity of approach and a uniformity in procedure. She said that it

can be brought about by persuasion. So, uniformity is desirable; she also does not question that. What we want to do by this Bill is to adopt the pattern that we have adopted in the matter of enactment of Essential Commodities Act. But I may make it very clear that it is not the intention of the Central Government, although it has got the legislative powers and also after the enactment of this piece of legislation the Centre would get the necessary powers, to ignore the State Governments in this matter.

I have made it clear in my opening speech that the decision of Government is to the effect that no new mill should be allowed to be set up and no expansion of the existing capacity of the mills be permitted, unless the State Government concerned is satisfied that it is necessary to do so for the purpose of ensuring adequate supplies. So that, we had in view the idea of consulting the State Governments. Our intention is to delegate powers to the State Governments under clause 19 of the Bill and to issue suitable instructions for exercising these powers. This power is in consonance with the Essential Commodities Act and while it will give necessary powers to the State Governments in regard to issue of permits and grant of licences, we leave the ultimate control with the Central Government. This would ensure uniformity of procedure and action all over the country and would enable the Government of India to issue directions to any particular State if they find that the policy followed by the State is not in consonance with the all-India policy. So, I do not think we need go further into the matter that has been raised by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

Then I come to the other motions, one for circulation and the other for reference to Select Committee. My Hon. friend Shri Sharma said that he is not opposing the Bill. He opposed hand-pounding out of chivalrous considerations or considerations of tenderness to the fair sex. You can very

well understand that. But the remedy for this hard manual labour is not to adopt such measures as to bring about unemployment, but to improve the conditions of employment to make improvements in the tools used and to make it as humane as possible.

That is the remedy. It is not by discouraging hand-pounding and throwing out of employment lakhs of people.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty gave as one of her reasons for moving the motion for circulation that this is a very controversial Bill. But, I may say that the Bill is not controversial. We can say that some of the recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee were controversial and that was why we ascertained the views of the State Governments. The views of the concerned ministries of the Government of India were also taken.

Shri Guha and Shri Dasappa complained that we have been sleeping over this Bill for so much time.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): That is true.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may submit that we have not been sleeping over this Bill. From the views expressed on the floor of this House, it can be found that the State Governments prominently come into the picture in these matters and we have to ascertain their views. The recommendations were communicated to them and there was considerable delay in the matter of receipt of their views. Then after the receipt of their views, we held an inter-departmental meeting of the concerned ministries. We had a meeting of the economic secretaries and a meeting of the Food Committee of the Cabinet. Ultimately, the matter was decided by the Cabinet. The charge that we were sleeping over this Bill for such a long time is not borne out by the real facts.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Even after the recommendations, there has been delay.

Shri A. M. Thomas: After accepting the recommendations, we drafted

the Bill. We sent the draft Bill for the consideration of the State Governments. Their views were again got and suitable modifications were made in the light of the views expressed by the State Governments on the draft Bill.

I have never claimed that the Bill is intended to carry out all the recommendations of the two committees to which I made a reference in my opening speech. The Bill is in the direction of implementation of those decisions taken on the recommendations of these two committees and only to carry out those recommendations for which legislation is necessary. This Bill is not a panacea for all the ailments of the rice milling industry or of the hand-pounding sector. This is calculated only to have some legislative sanction for some of the steps that we intend to take in encouraging the hand-pounding sector.

The Bill has only a very limited objective. That may kindly be borne in mind when the question of circulating this for public opinion and the question of referring it to the Select Committee are considered. What are the objectives of this Bill? According to the decisions that the Government of India have taken on the recommendations of the two committees, the existing mills have to continue. That is decision number one. Then it has been decided that with regard to allowing any further mills to function, it can only be allowed if absolutely essential. These are the two decisions that have been taken by the Government of India and for that purpose a system of licensing would be necessary. The introduction of a permit system would be necessary otherwise we would not be in a position to enforce these decisions that have been taken. It is only for that purpose that we have brought forward this Bill.

My hon. friend, Shri Guha, who is unfortunately not here, raised the question that the Bill has been badly drafted, hurriedly drafted and most callously drafted. I went through his speech again just to ascertain as to

[**Shri A. M. Thomas**]

what exactly are the provisions which according to him indicate that the Bill has been badly drafted, carelessly drafted or callously drafted, but I have not been able to come across a single provision pointed out by him which would bear the charges of ill-drafting or careless drafting.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): He means the whole Bill.

Shri A. M. Thomas: He has got certain complaints against the machinery. He says that the licensing officer shall be tyrant in the mofussil area. His complaint is against the machinery that has to be set up. It is more or less against the bureaucracy. Perhaps, I should get a little more experience to have so much disillusionment which my hon. friend, Shri Guha, has got. The Bill, I may humbly assert, has been carefully drafted and proper and adequate attention has been given. The law officers of not only the Central Government but also of the State Governments have scrutinised this Bill and I do not think they have been able to make the charges which my hon. friend, Shri Guha, made.

I went through the list of amendments also. From that it would be found that the amendments are of a minor nature, except for one or two, which concern questions of policy. That also would indicate that the Bill has not been carelessly drafted as has been contended by my hon. friend, Shri Guha.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Dasappa complained that the Bill is not even in consonance with the decisions that we have taken. The Government of India has decided that preference would be given to the huller type.

Shri Dasappa: No, sheller type. Don't make a mistake.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Preference would be given to the sheller type. But, I do not think that a rigid approach is desirable in the enactment

of this Bill. There must be some flexibility of approach in these matters. Conditions differ.

Shri Dasappa: When did this wisdom dawn on the Government?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Since he became a member of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it is here just now, we need not dispute when it dawned.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some flexibility is required as I may point out from the speeches made on the floor of the House. For example, some hon. Members said that certain areas are not being served by mills. In other areas, there is an abundance of mills. So, conditions in one part of the country and the other part of the country differ. All these things have been taken into consideration. Moreover, we have got our ambitious irrigation projects. A place, which is a desert now, may become the granary tomorrow. Perhaps, if an application comes forward for setting up a huller type mill in those areas, we may have to set up a huller. So, it is not desirable to have an absolute ban in those places.

Shri Dasappa is very serious in his views. I have given due consideration to them. He has asked what is there in the Bill regarding recommendation that the co-operative societies should be given encouragement. We know that the general policy of the Government of India is that wherever possible, co-operative societies must be encouraged and the possibility of encouraging co-operative societies is there even within the ambit of this Bill. I would refer to clause 22 (b), which says:

"The Central Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules carrying out the purposes of this Act.

* * * * *

(b) the manner in which an investigation is to be made in

respect of an application for a permit and the matters to be taken into account in granting or refusing a permit;".

Suppose, an application is made in the matter of the setting up of sugar factories. We have given preference to co-operative societies. It is not because there is any legislation enjoining on us that licences could be given only to the co-operative sugar mills. So, also in this particular case, wherever a co-operative society comes forward and seeks a licence or a permit, as the case may be, we would certainly consider. We would give preference to that society having regard to other conditions, i.e., their paid-up capital, the number of persons who conduct the society and so on and so forth.

Shri Guha said that there are so many recommendations and what have we done with them. So, he thinks that this Bill is inadequate. I may say that the Bill has been brought forward only to implement those recommendations for which legislation is necessary. I have already made a mention of that and even from the list of decisions that we have taken, you will be able to find that we have not ignored the other aspects or other recommendations of the committee. For example, we have adopted these recommendations of the Committee:

"It may be felt to the State Governments concerned to consider the question of exempting from sales tax, the hand-pounded rice produced at hand-pounding centres, certified by the All India Khadi and Village Industries' Commission, and take such action as they may consider necessary.

State Governments and Defence Ministry, etc., may be advised that they should examine the possibility of purchasing hand-pounded rice for their requirements for jails, hospitals, armed forces, etc. etc."

These are the decisions adopted by the Government of India. And we have said:

"That other recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee on encouragement of production of hand-pounded rice, improved implements and publicity may be accepted."

So that, it is not a case of ignoring the other recommendations and adopting only such recommendations as are within the scope or the ambit of this Bill.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): "May be accepted".

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may also say with regard to some of the recommendations, for example with regard to the recommendation concerning cess on paddy milled in rice mills and increase of subsidy to hand-pounding, there is already a subsidy of six annas per maund on hand-pounded rice. But we do not think it is desirable to have an imposition of a cess on paddy milled in rice mills or an increase of subsidy on hand-pounded rice. If a cess is imposed, that money will have to come from the consumers by way of higher price of rice or from the agriculturists who will be offered a lower price. Both these contingencies are not desirable.

And with regard to exemption from sales tax, the Food Ministry has been generally opposed to the levy of sale tax on foodgrains, but in spite of that some State Governments have levied sales tax. We are certainly in favour.....

Shri Achar (Mangalore): The hon. Minister was pleased to say that if any tax or cess is imposed on the mill rice it may affect the production by mills. As a matter of fact we find that mill rice is much cheaper than hand-pounded rice.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even in spite of that we know that we have generally to depend upon the mills for the purpose of procurement, and the complaint is that the prices are high. So neither of these steps would be

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

desirable in the present conditions. Then, the other recommendations also have been given due consideration.

Various shades of opinion have been reflected in the course of the speeches made by the hon. Members. But generally, by and large, the opinion is that the hand-pounding industry should be encouraged. That is the predominant view. As to how it has to be done, it is in that that there is a difference of degree in the points of view that have been expressed.

Sir, I think there has not been much support for the recommendation made by the Rice Milling Committee, except some of the observations made by the last speaker, that there must be elimination of the rice milling industry. I do not think such an extreme point of view had been urged by any hon. Member. But my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy was more or less of the view that existing mills may be necessary but it will not be desirable to grant any further licences. Shri Pande's speech has been, I should think, a corrective. Although I do not adopt the point of view advocated by him; it was a corrective, so to say, to the speech of my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy.

My hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty also advocated, what she termed as, a sort of discriminating mechanisation. But I may say that the policy underlying this Bill also is to issue further licences or to grant further permits only in cases where it would be absolutely necessary, and I think the object she has in view would be served by an enactment of this kind.

In the midst of these conflicting views I should think my hon. friend Shri Achar has taken the most reasonable view which is more or less in consonance with the various provisions of this Bill. However much we may desire to encourage hand-pounding of rice, there are certain disadvantages which we have to take into consideration. Even the Village

and Small Scale Industries (Second Five Year Plan) Committee, which is known as the Karve Committee, say in their report:

"The case for hand-pounding usually rests on three principal arguments: firstly, it gives higher percentage recovery of rice; secondly it provides larger employment per unit of paddy processed; and thirdly, it yields rice with higher nutritive value. In favour of rice mills (mostly shellers) it is generally urged that they provide a fairly effective agency for bulk purchasing, bulk processing and bulk supply of rice; their cost of processing being lower they can supply rice at a lower price which is more within the means of low-income groups; and they can satisfy the consumer preference of certain classes of people for the more polished rice."

My hon. friend Shri Nanjappa from Nilgiris—he is himself a person who consumes invariably only hand-pounded rice—said that the keeping qualities of hand-pounded rice are low. And we have to bear in mind the problems of storage and procurement. Considering all these things we have to adopt a balanced view concerning this matter.

Sir, I do not want to take more of the time of the House. The scope is there for the hand-pounding sector. Even now 65 percent of the milling is done in the hand-pounding sector. There is increase in production contemplated in the Five Year Plan. Towards the close of the Second Five Year Plan we think we would be able to produce 10 million tons more of paddy. So that, there is considerable scope for the functioning of the hand-pounding sector.

The considerations that should weigh with the Government in the matter of the further expansion of the rice milling industry or in granting permits have been set forth amply in

sub-clause (4) of clause 5 of the Bill, namely:

- "(a) the number of rice mills operating in the locality;
- (b) the availability of paddy in the locality;
- (c) the availability of power and water supply for the rice mill in respect of which a permit is applied for;
- (d) whether the rice mill in respect of which a permit is applied for will be of the huller type, sheller type or combi-bond sheller-huller type;
- (e) whether the functioning of the rice mill in respect of which a permit is applied for would cause substantial unemployment in the locality;
- (f) such other particulars as may be prescribed."

And in that perhaps it may be possible to include some of the other suggestions which have been made by hon. Members of this House.

Sir, although several hon. Members have participated in the discussion of this Bill, I think the Bill would be generally acceptable to the House. It is also necessary that we pass this Bill as early as possible because sufficient time has been taken at various stages. The reports of the two Committees, the Rice Milling Committee and the Karve Committee, have been considered in detail by the various Ministries of the Government of India and the Planning Commission. It is also not desirable to delay further the passing of this Bill and regulating the functioning of the rice mills in order to ensure a healthy development of the hand-pounding industry as also a proper functioning of the mills.

I hope that the hon. Members who have moved the motions—Shri Guha who has moved a motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee is not here—I hope my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty

would see her way not to press her motion for circulation of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put to the vote of the House....

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I would like to press my motion for eliciting public opinion. The difficulty is about the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the difficulty with me.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It cannot be pressed to a division now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She would be satisfied with a voice vote?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: All right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th August, 1958."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, Shri A. C. Guha's motion.

Some Hon. Members: He is not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore it must be put.

The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri S. Hansda, Shri C. D. Pande, Shri Uma Charan Patnaik, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri K. T. K. Tangamani, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Surendra Mahanty and the Mover with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to regulate the rice-milling industry in the interests of the general public be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we proceed clause by clause.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 (Definition)

Shri Sanganna: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14, for "one year" substitute "six months".

Page 2, line 21, add at the end "as specified in the licence thereof".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments 7 and 8 are not moved.

Shri Sanganna: In clause 3, there is the word 'defunct rice mill'. If the wording 'defunct rice mill' is adopted, I think many of the condemned rice mills which have been doing no service will be taken into consideration and I think people who are able to do good service in this industry will be deprived of an opportunity. I am opposed to the wording 'defunct rice mill'. In order to encourage the rice mill industry, I think the wording 'defunct' should not be used.

Regarding amendment No. 2, there are conditions for the grant of licence. But, in the clause as it is, there is no specification as to the manner of working of the rice mill. Unless there is some specification, the rice mills will not be properly conducted and the conditions under which the mill has to work cannot be implemented. Unless there is specification, there will be no provisions as to the number of labourers to be employed, and also the terms and conditions under which the labourers have to work. In the absence of any condition, I think the interests of the labourers will not be protected and only the people who are in the industry, that is, the capitalists will be benefited. I request that the words 'as specified in the licence thereof' may be added. In the absence of it, only the employer or the rice

mill owner will be benefited and the labourers who contribute to the working of the mills will not be in an advantageous position. I request the hon. Minister to consider this amendment and accept it if possible.

Shri Heda: I want to add only one word. From the definition clause, one thing is not clear. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to that point. Already Shri Sanganna has referred to it, I think partially. Certain rice mills may like to improve their machinery. In what category will they come? I want to know whether such a rice mill would come under the definition of defunct rice mill. Suppose that rice mill not only wants to re-start, but wants to improve its machinery. Will it come under the category of new rice mill or the category of defunct rice mill? That is not clear. Shri Sanganna has expressed the apprehension that such rice mills which are condemned, for the last 10 or 12 years, whose machinery is practically scrapped, may come up and ask for licence under the category defunct mills, and they may get preference. Therefore, the difference between a rice mill which has got machinery, good enough to be operated, but for some reason or other is not operated, and the other defunct rice mill which has no machinery that by itself would be able to operate should be made clear and the position of the Government should be made clear on this point.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the point raised by my hon. friend Shri Heda, our intention is and it has been made clear also that in the matter of the improvement of the machinery or anything, if no substantial addition to the present capacity is involved, we will freely allow. But, the danger that has been pointed out by Shri Sanganna is that persons who have got mills which are useless and which have not been working for a long time—for one year—would come and apply for licence. But, I think it would not be desirable to revise the definition of defunct, reducing the

period of cessation of milling from one year to six months. Even normally rice mills remain idle for a number of months during a year. If there is unexpected defect in machinery, the mill has necessarily to remain idle for some time. Reducing the period of cessation of milling might cause hardship to certain existing mills which would not be desirable. So much so, I cannot find my way to accept the amendment.

With regard to the other amendment they are matters for rule-making powers of the Government and it is not necessary to have a statutory provision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put both the amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, line 14, for "one year" substitute "six months".

The motion was negatived.

The question is:

Page 2, line 21, add at the end "as specified in the licence thereof".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Grant of permits in respect of new or defunct rice mills)

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

Page 2, after line 37, insert—

"2(A) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be forwarded to the State Government for their recommendations, if any, and in granting a permit under this section, the Central Government shall take into consideration such recommendation, if any."

Shri Sanganna: I beg to move:

Page 3, after line 19 add—

"(g) the number of hand-pound and the leg-pound mills (Dhenki) in the locality;

"(h) the purchasing capacity of the people;

"(i) the number of co-operative societies in the locality."

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 17,—omit "substantial".

Page 3, after line 19 add—

"(g) public opinion of the locality;

"(h) the number of existing leg-pounding machines (Dhenkis) in the locality."

Shri Warior: I have amendment No. 9.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am coming to that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I beg to move:

Page 3, after line 4, add—

"Provided that no permit shall be issued if in accordance with sub-clause (4)(e) the said permit is likely to cause substantial unemployment in the locality."

Shri Warior: What about my amendment No. 9, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Warior's amendment is out of order. He wants to substitute 'State Government' for 'Central Government'. Just now we have adopted in clause 2 that this should be Central Government's jurisdiction and they should do it. Therefore, it would be incompatible with the decision that we have just now taken.

Shri Supakar: I made certain submissions regarding this particular amendment yesterday. It says:

"Every application under sub-section (1) shall be forwarded to the State Government for their recommendations, if any, and in granting a permit under this section, the Central Government shall take into consideration such recommendations, if any."

In this connection, over and above what was stated yesterday in arguments from different sections of the House, I wish to draw your kind attention to the recommendations of the Planning Commission in the Second Five Year Plan, where at page 446, paragraph 34, it is stated:

"Taking these into consideration, it is proposed that all power-driven rice mills should be licensed and that no new mills should be allowed to be set up nor expansion of capacity of the existing mills allowed, except where it is considered absolutely essential in the public interest in special circumstances."

I lay special emphasis on the last part, viz., "where it is considered absolutely essential in the public interest in special circumstances." I submit that the respective State Governments are the best authorities who can give their recommendations in the case of these licences and permits, and therefore I feel that this amendment should be accepted. While replying to the general discussion on this Bill, the hon. Deputy Minister himself stated that the State Governments are vitally interested in the establishment of new mills and also in the case of the starting of defunct rice mills. So, I feel that in such cases the responsibility should not be left to the licensing officer, but the enquiry made by the licensing officer as well as the opinion and the recommendations of the State Government should be given a good deal of weight, and if the Central Government takes up the responsibility, they should not do so without consulting the State Governments.

That is the purpose of my amendment, and I hope that it will be acceptable to the House."

श्री बब्बराज सिंह : उपायक महोदय, इस विवेक की धारा ५ पर मैंने जो १६ नम्बर का संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है वह इस प्रकार है :

Page 3, after line 4, add—

"Provided that no permit shall be issued if in accordance with sub-clause (4) (e) the said permit is likely to cause substantial unemployment in the locality".

मेरे इस संशोधन का उद्देश्य सिफ़र पह है और वह उद्देश्य वही है जो कि इस बिल का भी उद्देश्य मुझे मालूम पढ़ता है। बिल के उद्देश्य में भी यह कहा गया है कि यह बिल इसलिये पेश किया जा रहा है कि जिसमें मूल्क में जहां बेकारी की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया जाये और उसको रोका जाये और लोगों को काम भी दिलाया जाय लेकिन मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इस धारा ५ में जो बातें कही गई हैं उनके द्वारा तो हम इस बिल के उद्देश्य को ही खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं। इस के द्वारा हम यह चाहते हैं कि पुरानी मिलें तो रहें ही लेकिन नई धान कूटने की मिलों को लगाने के लिये हम इजाजत देने की बात इस में कह रहे हैं।

ममी कुछ समय पूर्व मनिपुर के मेरे काबिल दोस्त यह कह रहे थे कि वहां पर जो पुरानी मिलें थीं उन्हें भी खत्म करके हाथ से ही धान की कुटाई करा करके उन्होंने सारी समस्या हल कर ली है। वहां से चावल बाहर कम जीमत पर जेजा जा सकता है लेकिन सरकार इसकी प्रत्युमति नहीं देती है तब पता नहीं कि नई धान की मिलों को चावल करने की क्या मायास्थिता

है? उसके बारे में इस धारा में कई इस तरह की बातें कही गई हैं जिनका कि विचार नई मिलों को छालू करते समय किया जायेगा या उनको अनुमति देते समय किया जायेगा। उसमें से एक व्यवस्था यह की गई है और Clause 5 (4) (c) में बतलाई गई है और जो कि इस प्रकार है:

"(e) Whether the functioning of the rice mill in respect of which a permit is applied for would cause substantial unemployment in the locality".

यह विचार किया जायेगा कि कहीं इससे काफ़ी तादाद में बेकारी तो नहीं फैलेगी और यह सोचा जायेगा कि उस सूरत में वहां पर कोई ऐसा लाइसेंस अर्थवा अनुमति दी जाये या न दी जाये लेकिन मुझे लगता यह है कि इस बात का सिफ़े विचार ही विचार है कहीं पर यह बात नहीं कही गई है कि जहां पर काफ़ी तादाद में बेकारी फैलने की आशंका होगी वहां पर कोई इस तरह का परमिट बही दिया जायेगा। मैं अपने संशोधन के द्वारा यह चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर काफ़ी तादाद में बेकारी फैलने की आशंका हो वहां पर क़तई किसी तरह का कोई परमिट न दिया जाये और वहां पर कोई नई मिल सोलने की इजाजत न दी जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि चूंकि अंत्री महोदय के इस बिल का उद्देश्य भी वहीं है जो कि मेरे संशोधन का है इसलिये वह इसे अनुरूप करने की कृपा करेंगे।

चूंकि धारा 5 विचाराधीन है इसलिये मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में भी अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। जब हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के कुटीर और गृह-उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिले और जब हम चाहते हैं कि जो लोग हाथ से धान की कुटाई करते हैं उन लोगों को उसमें प्रोत्साहन मिले

तो हमें ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि न सिर्फ़ जो पुरानी राइस मिल्स हैं वह कम हों बल्कि कोई स्टेज एक ऐसा भी आये जब सब प्रकार की ऐसी मिलें खत्म हो जायें। सदन में इस तरह की आशंका प्रकट की गई है कि हाथ से धान की कुटाई करने से मूलक की जो चावल की आवश्यकता है वह पूरी नहीं हो पायेगी। यह कहा गया है कि केवल हाथ से धान की कुटाई करने से यह काम पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सही स्थिति नहीं है। जब हम गृह उद्योगों की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, जब खादी और आमोद्योग को हम प्रोत्साहन देने हैं और अन्य घरेलू घंबूं के द्वारा बनाई गई हाथ की चीज़ों को हम प्रोत्साहन देते हैं तो इस हाथ से धान की कुटाई करने के घंबे को भी हमें प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। एक तरफ स्थिति यह है कि हमारे यहां करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं उनको हम काम नहीं दे पाते हैं दूसरी तरफ स्थिति यह है कि जो पुरानी मिलें हैं उनको हम कम नहीं करना चाहते बल्कि नई मिलों के लिये भी हम लाइसेंस देना चाहते हैं जिससे कि वह नई धान की मिलें कायम हो सके। मैं सोचता हूँ कि इसका नतीजा क्या होगा? हो सकता है कि सदन की और सरकार की यह मंशा हो कि नई मिलें कायम न हों लेकिन मुझे आशंका है कि जो अधिकारी इस कानून को अमल में लायेंगे वे उस तरह न सोचं और उनका मतीनों की तरफ भ्रुकाव हो। हमारे अधिकारीण उस तरीके से नहीं सोच पाते हैं जिस तरीके से कि सरकार के लोग सोचते हैं या जनता के प्रतिनिधि सोचते हैं कि हाथ से इनी हुई चीज़ों को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। नतीजा इसका यह होगा कि इसमें जो शब्दे रक्खी गई हैं और जिनके कि आधार पर नई मिलों को सोलने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे उन शब्दों की वह व्याख्या इस तरह से कर सकते हैं जिससे कि नई मिलें खुल सकें और यह एक बड़े खतरे की बात होगी।

[श्री बबराज सिंह]

इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी नीति तो यह होनी चाहिये कि यदि फौरन ही हम धान की मिलों को बंद नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम हम उनको धीरे धीरे कुछ कम ही करते चले जायें और एक ऐसा बक्त ले आयें जब कि जितनी भी हमारे यहां धान कूटने की घिलें हैं उनको बन्द कर देंगे और वह सारे का सारा काम हाथ से ही होगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस धारा में यह छूट दी जा रही है कि यह काम कभी पूरा न हो सके । अब अगर हम बेकारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उधर हम बढ़ । यह एक ऐसा काम है जिसको कि हमारे यहां जो ऐक्सपर्ट और विशेषज्ञ लोग रखते हैं वे उसे अच्छे तरीके से कर सकते हैं । हम हाथ से धान कूटने के धंधे को प्रोत्साहन दें । मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरा जो यह संशोधन है उसे स्वीकार करके कम से कम उन स्थानों पर जहां कि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बेकारी फैलने की आशंका है वहां इस लक्तरे को दूर किया जायेगा ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: My amendments are as follows:

Page 3, line 17. omit 'substantial'.

Page 3, after line 19, add:

"(g) public opinion of the locality;

(h) the number of existing leg-pounding machines (Dhenkis) in the locality."

I move these amendments, because by this Bill we want to give more facilities to the hand-pounding industry, and also provide employment to the rural population by encouraging the hand-pounding industry. With this object in view, rice milling operation is going to be controlled, and sufficient care is going to be taken while issuing new licences for rice mills or rice milling operations.

I find that a number of factors have been mentioned in this Bill, which have to be taken into consideration before granting any permit, in order to prevent unemployment being caused as a result of it. But I do not find any provision for consulting the public opinion of the locality or to take into account how many dhenkis are working in the locality.

It is natural that whenever a permit is issued for a rice mill and it begins to function, it does result in unemployment; it may be substantial or it may not be substantial, but there will be unemployment. Therefore, I feel that it is not proper to issue licences under those circumstances. When we do not want to create unemployment by the issue of new licences, we should see that no unemployment is caused actually, by incorporating these amendments also in the Bill. Therefore, I request the Minister to accept my amendments.

Shri Sanganna: Since many of the hon. Members who have spoken have spoken in support of my amendment, I shall not say much about it. Anyway, I may submit that in page 3, after line 19, the following may be added:

"(g) the number of hand-pound and the leg-pound (Dhenki) in the locality;

(h) the purchasing capacity of the people;

(i) the number of co-operative societies in the locality."

The Deputy Minister has stated in his speech that the hand-pounding industry also will be taken into consideration and will be encouraged wherever possible. Just as in the case of the textile industry Government have given protection to the hand-loom weavers by fixing quotas in regard to the outturn of the mills, so also, it is necessary to protect the

hand-pound and the leg-pound mills working in the locality, so that the rural people may be provided with employment for months together. The Asoka Mehta Committee have stated in their report that there is a large number of landless labourers who are not having work for months together. So, I feel that if the hand-pound and the leg-pound mills are encouraged in the rural areas, many of them will be employed in this industry. So, it is necessary for Government to take into consideration the number of hand-pound and leg-pound mills in the locality.

Moreover, while granting licences for the working of new mills, it is also necessary that Government should ascertain the purchasing capacity of the people. So far as I know, there are some mills which are having a good outturn, but the rice is lying unused for months together, because the people are so poor that they are not able to purchase the rice, with the result that the rice that is lying in the godowns is deteriorating and going waste. Therefore, in order to have a proper use for the outturn of the mills also, it is necessary that the purchasing capacity of the people must be taken into consideration.

So far as Orissa is concerned, it is not because Orissa is surplus in rice that rice is exported from there, but because the people there are so poor that they are not able to purchase the rice. If the people are not able to purchase the rice, and Government are also going to give a number of licences for the establishment of rice mills, I think no purpose will be served.

So, in order to encourage hand-pound and leg-pound mills, it is necessary that Government should exercise proper discretion and also adopt a judicious attitude in granting licences for the rice mills.

Moreover, it is also the policy of Government that co-operative societies must be encouraged. So, when the

co-operative societies are existing, it is not necessary to encourage the mills. As you might be aware, in Orissa, there is a *gramdan* movement, and it is the intention of that movement to encourage rural employment. If the number of mills is increased in those areas, then the very object for which the movement is on will be affected. So, I request the Minister to take into consideration the interests of the rural people who are not having employment throughout the year; and it is because they are not having employment that we have the experience of an exodus from the rural areas to the urban areas.

From these points of view, I urge that the three suggestions that I have indicated in my amendment should also be taken into consideration by Government while issuing licences.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (DARBHANGA): I support the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh, that moved by Shri Sanganna, and also the amendment of Shri Subodh Hansda.

Shri Supakar: What about my amendment?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I oppose the hon. Member's amendment. He has said in his amendment, that the recommendations of the State Government should be taken into consideration before issuing any licence. This would mean that every time an application is made to the Central Government, the matter will be investigated by the State Government or their officers. Therefore, I feel that the amendment moved by my hon. friend is not necessary.

But I feel that the amendment of Shri Braj Raj Singh is very important. If in this age of atomic energy, we are opposing the establishment of mills, it is because the condition in the country is such that a very large number of people are employed in this cottage industry, which is a subsidiary industry for them. So long as we do not

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

provide a subsidiary employment to a large section of the people in our country, we are not justified in establishing mills, for that will result in a large number of people being thrown out of employment.

In clause 5, certain considerations which have to be borne in mind while issuing licences are given. But there is no mention there as to the importance that will be attached to these various items. I think the utmost importance must be attached to the question of unemployment. The deciding factor should be whether the establishment of a mill in a particular locality will result in substantial unemployment in that locality. Other factors may be there, but this should be the deciding factor. Therefore, the proviso that my hon. friend wants to add by means of his amendment should be accepted by Government. Otherwise, there would be discretion left to the Government, and substantial unemployment will be just one out of five or six factors, and the authorities may be prone to grant permits saying that there are so many other factors in favour of that course and that unemployment is just only one of the factors; and this will result in a large number of people being thrown out of employment. Therefore, I would suggest that Government should seriously consider this amendment. There will be no meaning in passing this measure if we do not emphasise the importance of the employment aspect of the matter and take into consideration whether a substantial number will be thrown out of employment. That should be the deciding factor, so that there may be no discretion left to the authorities who would grant permits.

Here also, I do not know what the meaning of the word 'substantial' would be. That would also depend on the investigating officer. Suppose about five hundred people are thrown out of employment. The investigating

14 hrs.

officer will say: "It is only 500 people; I cannot say whether it is substantial or not." Therefore, we should not use this word 'substantial' and leave it to the discretion of the officer. The word 'substantial' is a comparative term. One officer will say 500 is a substantial figure; another will say that only 1,000 is a substantial figure. Therefore, the use of this word in this clause will confuse things, it should be removed.

Regarding the amendment of Shri Sanganna I hope that these things are taken into consideration. If the investigating officer is sympathetic, he will take all these things into consideration, namely, the number of hand-pound and leg-pound mills, the purchasing capacity of the people and the number of co-operative societies in the locality; specially, if the number of co-operative societies in the localities is included, I think it would be a very healthy provision and that will guide the investigating officer to come to a conclusion.

I will not take much time . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even the time taken is very much.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I would request the Minister at least to accept the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Warior: In supporting the amendment moved by Shri Supakar, I wish to point out only one factor. There is an analogous process going on here. Last year or so the Central Government took up the responsibility of licensing and issuing permits for starting new newspapers. Formerly, in our State, we had only to fill up a form and give it to the District Collector and we could then start the newspaper. Now, for every small detail the persons have to come to Delhi, because in correspondence it will take two years. I remember a

Madras publisher telling me that he had sent an application for registration of his paper to Delhi. Nine or ten months are over and still nothing is heard. I myself am a publisher and I have that experience. Because I am here, I am able to get things done regarding permits and everything readily, particularly due to my 'MP-ship'.

I can understand if any other hon. Minister had come forward with such a provision, but for the hon. Minister, who comes from Kerala and who has experience of the cultivation process and rice milling process that is going on there, to put forward such a provision is something which I cannot comprehend. There are big lake areas. In those lake areas, at the time of harvest, small hullers of 5 H.P. and 10 H.P. are installed and milling is readily done, and people take the rice and husk and go away. In the monsoon, the huller also goes away. If those small people investing Rs. 300 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 are to be put to the trouble of coming to Delhi for this purpose, you can imagine the difficulty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the huller removed by the owner of water?

Shri Warior: If the owners will not do it, the water will.

The hon. Minister knows that such small hullers are being operated as some sort of a small business. If such people have to come to Delhi for every small detail of licensing, you can imagine how much confusion there will be. So it is not a very small question. That was why I had put forward my 'out of order' amendment. But if Government at least are willing to accept the amendment of Shri Supakar, some relief will be there, because if the licensing authorities get at least the recommendation of the States, it will be something. The States only are in a position—nobody else is in a position—to assess and ascertain who should be given licence to and who should be refused a licence. So I hope the Minister will accept this amendment.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Should all hon. Members speak on this very clause?

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): It is important.

Shri Warior: It is the 'heart'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then hon. Members may not mind about the 'crust' when it is put through.

Shri Balasaheb Patil: I rise to support amendment No. 10. This is very essential because there is one clause, clause 19, which gives certain delegated powers to the State Governments. Those powers are restricted and limited powers and cannot be given under clause 5 for the reason that under sub-clause (3) it is mentioned that 'if on receipt of any such application for the grant of a permit, the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for ensuring adequate supply of rice . . . etc.' These words indicate that policy matters are involved, and when under this legislation, a policy matter is involved, this power will not be delegated to the States. But when a permit is to be given, the other question arises: there can be a Government belonging to one party at the Centre and belonging to another party in the State. When this is the position, the Central Government may grant permit to a certain person who is very much a favourite with them but not with the State Government. In such case, there will be certain quarrel between the Central and the State.

The second point is that this subject is in the Concurrent List; it is a State subject as well as a Central subject. There are also the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Labour.

Therefore, before giving a permit, it is very necessary that the Central Government should take the advice of the State Government and act accordingly.

श्री विद्युत सिंह (गोरक्षपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जहां तक मैं ने देखा है भारत ५ प्लैनिंग कमीशन की रीकमेंडेशन और उसके उद्देश्य के विरुद्ध जाती है। प्लैनिंग कमीशन की रीकमेंडेशन है कि छोटी छोटी विकियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। अगर दृष्टम हो तो मैं उसको पढ़ दूँ। उस में कहा गया है :

"To ensure regular supply of hand-pounded rice to urban areas, marketing depots will be established and steps will be taken to popularise consumption of hand-pounded rice."

यह है प्लैनिंग कमीशन का रीकमेंडेशन संकेंद्र फ़ाइब इंडियर प्लैन में। लेकिन इस वित्त में परमिट की व्यवस्था की गई है। इधर कुछ नहीं है उधर परमिट रखा गया है। श्री बज्राज सिंह का अमेंडमेंट अपनी जगह पर है लेकिन मैं आप का व्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि परमिट देने में बाधा केवल सब-क्लाज (४) है और कोई नहीं है। सब-क्लाज (५) तो यह है कि गवर्नरमेंट नई मिल की अपेक्षा एक डीफ़ूंक्ट मिल को परमिट देने में प्रेरणेस देनी। सब-क्लाज (४) के मनुसार परमिट देने के विषय में इन द्वारा बातों का ख्याल रखा जायेगा कि वहां पर कितनी मिलें हैं, वहां पर धान कितना उपलब्ध है, विजली और पानी की अधिकता है या नहीं, इत्यादि, और अगर लगाई जाने वाली मिल से उस क्षेत्र की अन-एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ती हो तो उस का भी व्यान रखा जायेगा।

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि बढ़ती हुई हमारी योजना के परिणामस्तरूप हर अग्र पानी और विजली की सुविधाओं में वृद्धि होगी और यो मोर फूड की योजना से धान भी अधिक होगा। इस अवस्था में कोई अक्षित यह दरव्वास्त देगा कि हमारे

यहां विजली और पानी सुलभ है, धान भी काफ़ी होता है यहां पर मिल की ज़रूरत है। इस प्रकार तो यह क्लाज व्याय रोकने के वृद्धि का कारण बनेगी। यह कहा जायेगा कि विजली खराब हो रही है, पानी खराब हो रहा है वह हैंड-पार्टिंग में काम भाता नहीं है और मिल खड़ा करने के अलावा इस का कोई उपयोग नहीं है। यह तो उल्टा ही आर्थुरमेंट हो जायेगा। अगर यह व्यवस्था की जाती कि विजली, पानी और धान की अधिकता के साथ साथ अन-एम्प्लायमेंट पर विशेष दृष्टि रखी जायेगी और उन में संघर्ष होने की अवस्था में यदि बेरोजगारी बढ़ती है तो परमिट नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तो ठीक या लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। मेरा मनूरोध है कि यह ठीक नहीं है यह मनूर तो होगा ही लेकिन अगर कम से कम यह संशोधन मनूर हो जाये तो कुछ राहत हो सकती है।

Shri Heda: I would hardly take a minute. I want only one matter to be cleared up concerning the huller and sheller type mills. Under sub-clause (5) of clause 5, one thing is very clear, that whenever there is a question of granting a permit, preference will be given to an old, defunct rice mill over a new rice mill. In spite of the fact that yesterday the Deputy Minister was good enough to state that the huller type mills should be eliminated, they have not made any differentiation between a huller type and a sheller type. Both have been kept on par. My only plea is that as between these two, the sheller may get preference so far as the definition is concerned.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, this is, perhaps, the most important clause of this Bill; if I may say so, the central clause of the Bill. Naturally, there have been so many amendments to it. But, I regret I am not in a position to accept any of the amendments.

I will first come to the amendment proposed by Shri Supakar; that is, every application should be forwarded to the State Government for its recommendation. I have made it very clear both in my opening speech as well as in my reply that our intention is to delegate these powers to the State Governments. The amendment is, therefore, not necessary and if it was necessary, especially in view of the very emotional speech of my hon. friend from my State, Shri Warior, I would have found my way to accept it.

The other amendment which has been moved is amendment No. 19 of Shri Braj Raj Singh. With regard to that I may say that item (e) of sub-clause (4) already provides that the list of facts that have to be taken into consideration should include whether the functioning of the rice mill in respect of which a permit is applied for would cause substantial unemployment in the locality. That is a factor which has to be taken into consideration.

Shri Ranga: But the word, 'substantial' is there; it is likely to be understood in the wrong way.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not necessary or desirable to make a specific provision that no permit shall be issued if the mill was likely to cause substantial unemployment. The grant of permit will be subject to various considerations including the need for a rice mill from the point of view of ensuring adequate supply of rice in the area and a decision cannot be taken on the basis of only one consideration.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But that is the most important consideration.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have said in my reply, it is not also necessary or advisable to have rigid provisions concerning this matter. We know that the hand-pounding sector is not an organised sector. So, how can we find out whether there has been loss of employment or not. So, the wording has necessarily to be flexible.

With regard to amendment No. 11, an insignificant unemployment caused by the establishment of a new rice mill in a particular locality may not be sufficient justification for not setting up the mill when otherwise the establishment of the rice mill is considered necessary by the State Government. The adjective 'substantial' appended to the word 'unemployment' is, therefore, necessary and should be retained.

The amendment of my hon. friend Shri Sanganna says that some provisions have to be added. The proposal is to add 3 additional points which should be taken into account by the State Government in granting a permit for the establishment of a new rice mill.

As regards the number of hand-pounding and leg-pounding mills in the locality, it is a point which, in fact, is covered by item (e) already in the Bill which provides that before giving a permit it should be ascertained whether the setting up of a mill would cause substantial unemployment in the locality; and whether the setting up of the mill would affect adversely hand-pounding is a point that would be automatically considered. Moreover, item (f) also provides—such other particulars as may be prescribed. Therefore, this will also be taken into account. It is not necessary to add any more items to sub-clause (4) of clause 5 of the Bill.

Sir, I oppose all these amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I put all these amendments together?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, I would like amendment No. 19 to be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I can put all the others together.

I will put amendments Nos. 10, 11, 3 and 12 to the House.

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the strength of the voices I will have to say the 'Ayes' have it. But the difficulty is that I would have to declare all the amendments accepted. So, I should put them separately or a second time together.

An Hon. Member: All the amendments are accepted, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That could not be declared because they may be conflicting with each other. So I will put amendments Nos. 10, 11, 3 and 12 again.

The question is:

Page 2, after line 37, insert—

"(2A) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be forwarded to the State Government for their recommendations, if any, and in granting a permit under this section, the Central Government shall take into consideration such recommendation, if any."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 17,—omit "substantial".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, after line 19, add—

"(g) public opinion of the locality;

(h) the number of existing leg pounding machines (Dhenkis) in the locality."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, after line 4, add—

"(g) the number of hand-pound and the leg-pound mills (Dhenki) in the locality;

(h) the purchasing capacity of the people;

(i) the number of co-operative societies in the locality."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, after line 4, add—

"Provided that no permit shall be issued if in accordance with sub-clause (4) (e) the said permit is likely to cause substantial unemployment in the locality."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I will put amendment No. 19. The question is:

Page 3, after line 4, add—

"Provided that no permit shall be issued if in accordance with sub-clause (4)(e) the said permit is likely to cause substantial unemployment in the locality."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will please say, 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Noes' have it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, the 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then this will stand over till 2-30. Clause 5 will stand over. We will proceed to clause 6.

Clause 6—(Grant of licences)

Shri Supakar: Sir, my amendment No. 14 is, for 'shall' substitute 'may'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not require any explanation.

Shri Supakar: It does not require explanation, Sir. But I should say that it should not be compulsory and option may be allowed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I move:

Page 4, after line 4, add—

"(5) That the terms and the conditions of the labour employed in the mill should be safeguarded."

My amendment is that the terms and conditions of the labourers employed in the mills should be safeguarded. I put forward this amend-

ment because labourers employed in the mills are not paid in time or properly. Again, these labourers have no security of employment. Today one might be working; tomorrow he may be thrown out of employment. This should be protected by laying down certain conditions for the labourers.

In West Bengal, women labourers are employed and they have to work in the night also. So, I feel this is very objectionable. I would like to submit that there should be some condition that no women shall be allowed to work in the night. The working hours also should be fixed—at least 7 hours.

Shri Supakar: Sir, may I point out that there was a mistake in my moving the amendment? I find that it is for clause 5 and not clause 6. I did not move it then. The hon. Minister need not reply to this. I thought it was for clause 6.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was not moved under clause 5.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to amendment No. 15, I should say that it is on the lines of the amendment that had been proposed by Shri Sanganna for inclusion in the licence form the terms and conditions on which labour is employed in the mill. I do not think it will be possible for me to accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 15.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12— (Appeals)

Shri U. L. Patil (Dhulia): Sir, I move my amendment No. 24 to clause 12; and amendments Nos. 25 and 26 are consequential. I move:

Page 6, for lines 4 and 5, substitute—

"the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the Rice Mill is situate."

Page 6, line 6,—

for "the appellate officer" substitute—

"the District Judge"

Page 6, lines 10 and 11,—

for "the appellate officer" substitute—

"the District Judge"

Under clause 12, there is a provision for appeal against any order passed by the licensing officer. When there is a provision for appeal, the person affected feels that some sort of a justice will be meted out to him if it is not done to him by the lower authorities. In the era of separation of judiciary and the executive, my submission is that at least in the case of appeals, power ought to have been given to the judicial officers. My hon. friend Shri Patil spoke yesterday from his experience that these executive officers did not generally apply their minds to the cases that are before them. If the judicial officers are placed as appellate officers, the executive that are below, namely, the licensing officers and other officers will have some sort of a check and my amendment is to this effect. The other amendments flow from this amendment.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I oppose these amendments. The nature of the enquiry to be conducted would indicate that it is not of a judicial nature. It may be possible to have a judicial officer but it is not necessary to make it mandatory. So, I oppose them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put amendments Nos. 24, 25 and 26 to the vote of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, for lines 4 and 5, substitute—

"the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the Rice Mill is situated."

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 6,—

for "the appellate officer" substitute—

"the District Judge"

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, lines 10 and 11,—

for "the appellate officer" substitute—

"the District Judge"

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Penalties)

Shri U. L. Patil: Sir, I beg to move my amendments Nos. 27 and 28 to clause 13. One is a consequential amendment that affects clause 17 of the Bill. In moving these two amendments, my purpose is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are 27 and 28 moved?

Shri U. L. Patil: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

Page 6, line 16,—

for "six months" substitute—
"one year"

Page 6, line 17,—

for "five thousand rupees" substitute—

"two thousand rupees"

In my amendment, both these amendments are given as (a) and (b) and in the draft I have already received from the Notice Office (b) is

shown as 28. This amendment No. 28 is with respect to clause 17. Clause 17 should be deleted. That is the amendments. But I am moving amendments Nos. 27 and 28 as they appear. In moving these amendments, I would like the dispassionate attention of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The attention of the House is already dispassionate.

Shri U. L. Patil: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not doubt it.

Shri U. L. Patil: My submission is that clause 17 should be taken into consideration before we move to this amendment. It reads:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, it shall be lawful for any magistrate of the first class or for any presidency magistrate to pass a sentence of fine exceeding two thousand rupees on any person convicted of any offence under this Act."

Where is the case for any emergency? Why should such powers be given to the magistrate not commensurate with his jurisdiction? Under clause 13 we find that there is sufficient punishment, namely, six months and five thousand rupees. Under clause 7 also, there is provision for forfeiture of deposit. Will it not be sufficient if the fine is confined to Rs. 2,000? Why should there be this departure from the normal procedure? There is no necessity whatsoever for raising the fine to Rs. 5,000 and inserting clause 17. The aim of justice will be definitely met if the punishment is kept at six months imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine. If the Government wishes that punishment should be deterrent then my consequential amendment No. 27 which raises the period of imprisonment to one year may be accepted.

Shri A. M. Thomas: For the enforcement of the provisions, it is necessary that there must be enabling provisions which would authorize the judicial officer concerned to impose

penalties of the type provided in the Bill. The hon. Member from Manipur has said when he spoke on the Bill that the capitalists can flout the provisions of the Bill and put up mills. In such cases it is necessary that the punishment should be exemplary so that there must be real sanction behind the provision contained in this Bill. I oppose these amendments.

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): May I say a few words?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not after the hon. Minister has spoken. I shall now put amendments Nos. 27 and 28 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 6, line 16,—

for "six months" substitute—
"one year"

The motion was negatived.

The question is:

Page 6, line 17,—

for "five thousand rupees" substitute—
"two thousand rupees"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:
"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(Offences by Companies)

Shri Balakrishnan (Dindigul—Reservcd—Sch. Castes): Sir, I am moving my amendment No. 20.

Page 7,—

Omit lines 6 to 13.

My amendment is with reference to clause 14. If a person commits an offence, it is just and reasonable if action is taken against the person who is in charge of the rice mill at the time an offence is committed. Under sub-clause (2) of this clause, an innocent person can be prosecuted for the simple reason that he is one of the partners in the rice mill. A partner has no touch with the daily

affairs of the rice mill. Even if he is away from the rice mill, he can be prosecuted according to this clause saying that he has connived or given his assent. It is true that the prosecution also has to prove that the partner has also given his consent for the offence. But whether the prosecution proves it or fails to prove it, an innocent partner can easily be involved in these cases and can be brought before the court. So, it is an unnecessary trouble to the rice mill partners. So, sub-clause (2) may be omitted.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I oppose the amendment. I think the proviso will serve the purpose of my hon. friend:

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence."

If the officers or the directors are not made liable for the offence the companies can with impunity flout the provisions and such a contingency would not be desirable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 20 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Omit lines 6 to 13.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member moving any amendment to clause 17?

Shri U. L. Patil: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I shall put all the clauses to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 15 to 23 stand part of the Bill".

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 15 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Shri Supakar: Sir, may I make one submission. I think there is still some time left. I propose to move an amendment to clause 1 in order to enable the Government to extend this enactment to different States in different times. So, I request that clause 1 may be taken up the next day. There is still some time left.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No time is left.

Shri Balasaheb Patil: We started at 12.15.

Division No. 103

AYES

Assar, Shri	Ghodasdar, Shri Faichalnath
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish	Ghosal, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath	Ghose, Shri Bimal
Bharuchs, Shri Naushir	Ghose, Shri Subiman
Brij Raj Singh, Shri	Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu	Gotay, Shri
Das, Shri Shree Narayan	Halder, Shri
Dashratha Deb, Shri	Imam, Shri Mohamed
Deb, Shri P. G.	Kar, Shri Prabhat
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Mahagankar, Shri
Elias, Shri Muhammed	Menon, Shri Narayananakutty

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri	Jhulan Sinha, Shri
Achar, Shri	Jinachandran, Shri
Ajit Singh Serhadi, Shri	Kanungo, Shri
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah	Khedker, Dr. G. R.
Anirudh Sinha, Shri	Kistaiva, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri	Krithna Rao, Shri M. V.
Balakrishnan, Shri	Lachman Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri	Lahiri, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Laskar, Shri N. C.
Bataspaa, Shri	Madhusudan Rao, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Birbal Singh, Shri	Maiti, Shri N. B.
Boroob, Shri P. C.	Malviya, Shri Motilal
Chaturvedi, Shri	Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan	Matbur, Shri M. D.
Chuni Lal, Shri	Mehta, Shri J. R.
Daljit Singh, Shri	Mehta, Shrimati Krishnna
Das, Shri K. K.	Mishra, Shri L. N.
Das, Shri N. T.	Morarka, Shri
Datappa, Shri	Murmu, Shri Paik
Dindod, Shri	Murti, Shri M. S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Nair, Shri Kutti Krishnan
Dublih, Shri	Naidurgker, Shri
Eliyaperumal, Shri	Nayak, Shri Mohan
Harvani, Shri Anser	Nebru, Shrimati Uma
Heda, Shri	Neawi, Shri
Jaipal Singh, Shri	Padam, Shri K. V.
Jang Bahadur Singh, Shri	Padam Dev, Shri
Jens, Shri K. C.	Pahadia, Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now finish at 2.45 and I will seek the indulgence of the House to sit 15 minutes longer.

We can now dispose of amendment No. 19 which was held over. The question is:

Page 3 after line 4, add—

“Provided that no permit shall be issued if in accordance with sub-clause (4) (e) the said permit is likely to cause substantial unemployment in the locality.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

14.35 hrs,

Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Patil, Shri U. L.
Patnaik, Shri U. C.
Singh, Shri I. Achaw
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Supakar, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Warior, Shri

Pandey, Shri K. N.
Patel, Shri Rojeshwar
Radhamohan Singh, Shri
Raghbir Sahni, Shri
Rajiah, Shri
Ram Krishan, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ramanand Shastri, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Rampure, Shri
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri Rajgopal
Reddy, Shri Narappa
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahodrabai, Shrimati
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Salgai, Shri A. S.
Samantinher, Dr.
Sembandam, Shri
Sardar, Shri Bhuli
Satish Chandra, Shri
Seiku, Shri
Serval, Shri Valsarao
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankacalya, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K. C.

Sharma, Shri D.C.
 Shavari, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Siddhananappa, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri H. P.
 Singh, Shri K. N.

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammed
 Tariq, Shri A. M.

Tewari, Shri Dwa
 Thirumaiyah, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
 Venkatasubbiah, Shri
 Vyas, Shri R. C.
 Vyas, Shri Raahul

The motion was negative.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Sir, I voted but it did not work, though it was my mistake a little bit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can I help now?

An Hon. Member: The push button here does not work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Assistant will attend to it. The result of the Division is: Ayes—30 plus 1, that is 31; Noes—106.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Ranga rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the House show this indulgence that they would sit 15 minutes longer because Shri Ranga wants to speak on the Third Reading? I take it that the House agrees.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I will take only a few minutes. I am glad this Bill has been brought in and it is being passed. I cannot but express my disappointment at the very slow procedure followed by Government in giving effect to at least one or two recommendations of the Rice-Milling Committee.

At this stage, I would like to place on record of this House my sense

of gratitude to the father of this movement in favour of what is known as hand-pounded rice. He hails from Andhra. He is one of the oldest disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, by name Swami Sitaram. For two reasons he pleaded this kind of legislation; one for nutritional purposes and another for rural employment.

It is a fact, Sir, that after this factory system has come in a large number of our rural people have come to be unemployed. For a very long time, when the British were here, so many of us within the Congress who drew their inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi were asking for controlling the development of rice-milling industry, because more and more of our rural people were becoming unemployed and this subsidiary source of employment was being denied to them. But we could not succeed. Nevertheless, Swami Sitaram was able to bring to the support of this movement the other consideration that milled rice is not so nutritious as hand-pounded rice and, what is more, mill rice was one of the most important and direct causes for the increase of a disease called beriberi—a wasting disease from which the people who are mostly rice eaters have been suffering for a very long time.

There was a time when several other political parties were ridiculing this movement, but at long last Mahatma Gandhi himself took it up when he founded the All India Village Industries Association. In the end, the First Five Year Plan itself accepted the principle underlying this and said that, so far as giving licences to future mills was concerned it should be stopped and necessary legislation should be undertaken.

[Shri Ranga]

The First Five Year Plan is over and two years of the Second Five Year Plan period are also over. At long last, Government has come forward with this legislation.

I agree with both the objectives. One is, so far as the mills which are already in existence are concerned we need not interfere with them. But in regard to giving licences to the future mills, I must confess to a sense of dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Government. They have stipulated so many conditions to be satisfied whereby they have kept the door open for the erection and functioning of more and more mills in future, especially in those areas where till now these mills have not been established. This is likely to keep the door open for further mischief and, I am afraid, the interests of the rural people are not likely to be properly safeguarded. Nevertheless, I am glad that the Government of India has taken this power into their own hands instead of leaving it entirely in the hands of the State Governments, because it is quite possible that, here and there, one or two State Governments may come to be influenced by local interests, powerful interests behind the mill industry. Therefore, they might be inclined to give licences for more and more mills. Hence, to that extent, it is good that the Government of India have kept the final sanctioning power in their own hands and they have also taken power to give instructions to the State Governments subject to which alone any further licences could be given.

So, I wish to say that although the Government has not found it necessary to owe its own gratitude to that very great man, this Bill is really a standing monument to the long struggle for 35 years that that great man, Swami Sitaram, has been carrying on in pursuance of the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

श्री सिताराम सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हृषीका० पैन का यह सातवां वर्ष है। कर्ट्ट काइव इमर पैन में भी इस विषय पर समिति

की रिपोर्ट भी कि जहां तक सम्बद्ध हो मिलें बन्द कर दी जायें भीर चावल की कुटाई हाथ के जरिये ही हो। इस सेकेन्ड फाइव इमर पैन में भी कमेटी ने वही रिपोर्ट किया भीर सुलाव दिया कि भ्रमक भ्रमक चीजें बढ़ाई जायें। आज एक तरफ तो गवर्नरेंट हाथ से कुटे चावल पर समिती देती है भीर दूसरी तरफ हम मिलों के लिये बड़ोतरी का इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं। दो तरफ से दो कंटे फिल्टरी चीजें चलाई जा रही हैं। हाथ का कुटा चावल, हाथ का कुटा चावल महंगा पड़ता है इस लिये समिती दे कर उसे बाजार में लाया जाता है। लेकिन समिती दे कर देश का काम कर तक चलेगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। पैनिंग कमेटी ने कहा कि जहां तक सम्बद्ध हो हाथ की बनी चीजों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये। शायद आसाम में कोई धानी बनो है, उसे प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। लेकिन इस बिल में इस तरह की कोई चीज नहीं है। इसकी दफा ५ और ६ में जरूर है कि लाइसेंस दिये जायें। दफा ५ के अन्दर जो लाइसेंस के ब्लाज रखते गये हैं उनमें भर्भी एक ग्रेंडेंट चाहा गया था। अगर उसे स्वीकार कर लिया गया होता तो अच्छा होता कि जहां जहां नई मिलें खोलने से बेकारी बढ़ती हो, वहां पर परमिशन नहीं दी जायेगी। यह चीजें सोचने की हैं। हमको इस तरफ भी देखना है अगर इस से अनइम्पलायमेंट बढ़ता है..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह पहले कह चुके हैं, उसे दोहराने से क्या फायदा होगा?

श्री सिताराम सिंह : यह जो विषेयक है एक तरफ से हाथ के कुटे चावल को प्रोत्साहन न दे कर मिलों की बड़ोतरी को प्रोत्साहन देगा जिससे कि बेकारी बढ़ेगी, दूसरी ओर हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है। अमर एक और जन संख्या बढ़ेगी और दूसरी ओर मिलों को लाइसेंस देने से बेकारी बढ़ेगी तो कैसे काम चलेगा?

इस लिये मेरा कहना इतना ही है कि जो आपके अधिकारी हों वे इस का व्याप रखें। दोनों तरफ का वे मुकाबला करें। अब उससे बेकारी बढ़ती हो तो मिलों को परमिशन न दी जाये। अगर गवर्नरेंट इस तरह का कोई आवासन दे सके तो भी कुछ हद तक हमको संतोष हो सकता है और संसदी का काम भी रोका जा सकता है और आदमी अपने धन को बाजार में बेज सकेगा।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have nothing to add except to express my gratitude for the strong support given to this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Subiman Ghose: I introduce the Bill.

HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramana-thapuram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I introduce the Bill.

ABOLITION OF EMPLOYMENT OF CASUAL LABOUR BILL*

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of the system of employing casual labour in the employment of permanent character.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of the system of employing casual labour in the employment of permanent character".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ghosal: I introduce the Bill.

ABOLITION OF SUPPLY OF LABOUR THROUGH CONTRACTORS BILL*

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish the system of supply of labour through a middleman or a contractor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to abolish the system of supply of labour through a middleman or a contractor".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ghosal: I introduce the Bill.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ghosal: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN TRUSTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Ram Krishna (Mahendergarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ram Krishna: I introduce the Bill.

MINIMUM WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

श्री बालभीको (बुलम्बाहर-इलित-धनु-सूचित जातियो) : श्रीमन्, मैं सदन के सम्मुख यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी एक्ट, १९४८ में संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की धनुमति प्रदान की जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948".

The motion was adopted.

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं विल को पश करता

ग ।

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—
contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the motion moved by Shri Naushir Bharucha on the 18th April, 1958 that "the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration".

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the Bill, 51 minutes were taken up on the 18th April, 1958, and 1 hour and 9 minutes are still available.

Shri S. M. Banerjee is not here now. So, Shri Tangamani may now speak.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1957, Bill No. 67 of 1957, moved by my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha. The Statement of Objects and Reasons makes it clear why such an amendment to the relevant sections of the Indian Companies Act is necessary. He referred to two judgments, one by the Calcutta High Court and the other by the Bombay High Court in the case of the Indian Iron and Steel Company and also in the case of the Tata Iron and Steel Company when they wanted to amend the Memorandum of Association to enable them to make their contributions to political parties. The statement also adds that certain lacunae have been pointed out and the Bombay High Court went to the extent of saying that a suitable amendment would meet the ends of justice. I do not propose to add to the many points which were advanced last time both by Mr. Bharucha and Mr. Mahanty. They have not only given instances, but they have presented a case which I do not

know how the Government is going to meet.

I will confine myself first to the legal aspect and then to the political aspect. Regarding the legal aspect, I would refer to the decision of the Calcutta High Court which is reported in AIR 1957, Calcutta, page 234, Justice P. B. Mukerjee has given his order *In re. Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited*, No. 31 of 1957. He himself finds it necessary to tell the country through his judgment the reasons which prompted them for amending the Memorandum of Association. This is what the petition says:

"The prosperity of the company's business is very much dependent upon the industrial policy of the Central Government of the day. Further, the company's principal business being the manufacture of iron and steel, the sale and distribution of the company's products, the prices to be received by the company for the same and the manufacturing and other policies to be followed by the company are all subject to and closely related to the requirements of the Central Government, with which the company has intimate dealings, transactions and connections."

So, they make it very clear that they want to toe the line of the policy of the Central Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must repeat the request that has already been made not once but twice or thrice, that hon. Members should not come to the Chair at any time. They can write to me and their purpose will be served. Their coming over frequently does embarrass the position of the Chair and it is not also dignified that Members should be coming over and over again. So, I repeat that request. They can write to me and certainly the same purpose will be served equally well.

Shri Tangamani: They proceed to state further:

"To enable the company to carry on its business *more efficiently*, it is necessary that the company should be enabled to contribute to the funds of political parties, which will advance policies conducive to the interests of industries in general and of this company in particular and also, the company should be able to contribute to other funds and objects of national importance."

The point is clear. They want to contribute to that political party which will advance the interest of this particular company. It is needless for me to say to which political party or parties such contributions will be made. No one will suggest that such companies will make contributions to parties like the communist party. I am informed—I do not know how far it is true—that certain employers are saying that money will freely flow, particularly in Kerala, where a bye-election is in the offing. In that bye-election most of the voters are plantation workers in Devicolam and Peermade taluks. It is the biggest plantation belt stretching from the end of the Coimbatore district right up to the Madurai district. It is more or less the border area and the plantation belt is controlled by very powerful companies. It is also common knowledge that these planters have suffered at the hands of the State Government through various taxation measures and money is now pouring in. It is also common knowledge that these companies are openly saying that money will flow like water. So, a discussion on this particular subject in this House will at least serve as a deterrent to the people who openly come out and say, "For defeating a particular political party's candidate, we are prepared to spend any amount".

Having said this, I will mention what the learned Judge proceeded to observe. It is somewhat poetic also:

"To the cynic it appears to be a plea of the company to have a legal sanction to bribe the Government of the day, to induce policies that will help the company in its business. A company's policy should be determined by the shareholders who subscribe to the capital and carried out by its Board of Directors, who manage the company. Such policy, should, therefore, stand on its own merits and on the convictions and conscience of its shareholders.

"To induce the Government of the day by contributing money to the political funds of political parties, is to adopt the most sinister principle fraught with grave dangers to commercial as well as public standards of administration. The object is stated plainly to be:

'to contribute to the funds of political parties which will advance policies conducive to the interest of the company'."

The learned Judge takes this viewpoint and he argues like a cynic. This is how the cynic raises the point. He brings forward again the purpose for which they wanted to make this contribution:

"Persuasion by contribution of money lowers the standard of administration even in a welfare State of democracy. To convert convictions and conscience by money is to pervert both democracy and administration."

After all, as human beings, people are subject to certain influences. There is a saying in Tamil: "Eetti ettiyavarayil payum; panam pathalam varayil payum". It means, even a powerful spear can only reach up to

the end of its length. If it is a spear of seven feet length, it cannot penetrate more than 7 feet. But there is no limit at all to which money can penetrate. It will not be 7 feet, but it may be 7,000 feet or even 7,000 miles. "*Pathalam varayil payum*" means it can penetrate right up to the nether world. That is the powerful influence of money. Should that influence be used to lower down the standard of morality and integrity, which we are all trying to build? Regarding that, I do not think there is any difference of opinion. Whatever may be the political affiliation of an individual, nobody in this country says that morality must be brought down and the powerful influence of money should be used to lower down the morality and integrity of the people. So, this warning has also been given. Then, the learned Judge says:

"Its dangers are manifold. Joint stock companies are not intended to be adjuncts to political parties and possible sources of revenue for these parties."

Otherwise, political parties can run joint stock companies instead of going to the people for contribution, whether it is for election or for any other purpose. They can always run joint stock companies and one portion of the income of the joint stock companies can be contributed to the political parties. Political parties are more or less separate entities altogether. Otherwise, as the learned Judge points out, any of the political parties can be turned into joint stock companies.

15 hrs.

I remember, Shri Jagannatha Rao saying the other day, "Why should we make a distinction? Why should we restrict it to joint stock companies? Why not extend it to all the individuals?" That is a bigger issue, of course. Here in this House we can make a beginning. We must be thankful to Mr. Bharucha for coming forward with such a concrete sugges-

tion, and that too not out of his whims and fancies, but as the result of a directive given, a warning given, by the Judge of the Calcutta High Court and a request made by the Judge of the Bombay High Court that it is about time suitable amendments are brought forward. If a beginning is made in the case of joint stock companies, the private employers, the private capitalists will be careful and the politician will think twice before he approaches a private capitalist, and I have no doubt that if this is passed some of the small interests will be grateful to this House. Here I can, without divulging the names, say what actually happens. A political leader gets hold of an important industrialist. It may be a private company or it may be an individual. Now, he is asked to raise Rs. 10 lakhs. He is in a position to contribute Rs. 2 lakhs. What he does is that he contributes only Rs. 1 lakh. Then, if he is a transport operator, he gets hold of all the transport operators and informs them: if you possess 10 transport vehicles, you will have to pay Rs. 1,000 for each vehicle. In this way, money is collected by the powerful individual and he contributes it to the party. Here I may say that I am saying this with a sense of responsibility. So, if this legislation is passed, if this amendment is accepted, there will be a large number of small industrialists who will be grateful to this House. Here it is further stated:

"In this competition business interest is bound to suffer in the long run. In the bid for political favouritism by the bait of money the company who will be the highest bidder may secure the most unfair advantage over its rival trader companies. Thirdly it will mark the advent and entry of the voice of the big business in politics and in the political life of the country."

These are not the words of any communist; these are the words which are

[**Shri Tangamani**]
found in the judgment of the learned Judge. He says:

"The individual citizens although in name equal will be gravely handicapped in their voice because the length of their contributions cannot even hope to equal the length of the contributions of the big companies."

Here he really warns us how democracy is going to be handicapped. Without mentioning any particular name, I may say that a company may be in a position to contribute Rs. 10 lakhs. An individual, however rich he may be, will not be able to contribute so much. So, unless a company is properly controlled it can pay much more than what an individual can pay. He says:

"The man who pays the piper will then call the tune. The tune of political life, therefore, is liable in the long run to become the tune of the big trading companies and concerns. That will be bad both for business and for politics. It will be alike bad for public life as well as commerical life."

I have read these quotations verbatim in extenso so as to create more interest in this House to go through the entire judgment, because the judgment is really worth reading. Because, it is really an appeal of the learned Judge of the Calcutta High Court to this House that it is about time we put an end to this. Without casting any reflections on any of the industries, I may say that it is a genuine attempt made by this House on the basis of the observations made by the Judge of the Calcutta High Court, on the basis of more or less the directive given by the Judge of the Bombay High Court. With these words, I support this amendment and I would like to add that this is not one day too late. It has come at the right time and the nation is watching how we are dealing with this problem. I would, in the end say that the House must be grateful to Shri Bharucha for having brought this very salutary amendment.

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे (हाता) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिन जब यह बिल मरुचा साहब के उरिये पेश किया गया उस विष में जो कुछ उम्होंने अपने भावण में कहा उसको मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना। उनको कम्पनीज एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट करने की ज़रूरत इसलिये महसूस हुई क्योंकि टाटा साहब ने कुछ चन्दा दिया था कांग्रेस को भीर उस चन्दे को वह इल्लीगल मेटिकेशन कहते हैं क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट पावर में है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ....

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Rs. 18 lakhs from the Ahmedabad Textiles.

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे: वह भी मैं मानता हूँ। उस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। मालूम होता है कि कांग्रेस क्या चीज़ है इस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी कम है। यह एक संस्था है जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की है जिस के गरीब से लेकर अमीर तक सभी सदस्य हैं भीर इस तरह से वह अपने को सब की संस्था समझती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब की नहीं है।

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे : उनका कहना है कि पिछले इनेक्यान में टाटा साहब ने कांग्रेस को चंदा दिया। लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सन १९३६ में कांग्रेस कैसे पावर में आ गयी क्योंकि उस से पहले तो कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं थी।

श्री बजराज सिंह : उस समय हम भी साथ थे।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : भीर के बल आपके ही बल पर उस समय की कांग्रेस सरकार बनी थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक प्रजातात्त्विक देश में इस तरह की संस्थायें होती हैं भीर युक्त विवास है कि मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से कही ऐसा प्रस्ताव

नहीं या सकता है कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने या किसी दूसरी पार्टी ने या किसी माननीय सदस्य में फलां से चन्दा ले लिया है। जिसने सदस्य प्राप्त है उनमें से शायद ही कोई कैपीटलिस्ट होगा। उन को सहायता की जरूरत पड़ी ही होगी। हो सकता है कि किसी किसान ने उन को चार आना चन्दा दिया हो, किसी भजदूर ने एक रुपया चन्दा दिया हो और वह भूमि भी सहायता कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इस बात को उठाना कि कांग्रेस ने फलों शर्स से चन्दा से लिया और उसकी बजह से उनको सन्देह हो गया कि कांग्रेस ने जो कैसला किया था....

उपायक भाषीदाय : माननीय सदस्य को यह तो मुनना ही होगा।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : इस चन्दे की बजह से उनको सन्देह हो गया है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जो सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की सोसाइटी स्थापित करने का रिजोल्यूशन पास किया था उसको बतारा पैदा हो गया है और वह समझते हैं कि शायद कांग्रेस इस चन्दे की बजह से प्रभावित हो गयी है। और वह टाटा इंडस्ट्रीज को नेशनलाइज नहीं करेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर माननीय सदस्य यह प्रस्ताव लाये होते कि टाटा इंडस्ट्रीज को नेशनलाइज किया जाये तो मैं उस प्रस्ताव को सपोर्ट करने की बात सोबता।

वह कहते हैं कि पोलीटिकल पार्टीज को चन्दा देने के तमन्त्र में कम्पनीज एक्ट को अमेंड कर देना चाहिए लेकिन इंडीवीजुअल पोलीटिकलियन्स को रुपया भिलता रहना चाहिये या नहीं इसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा है। उन्होंने अपनी स्थिति में यह भी कहा है कि टाटा साहब ने चन्दा देने के लिए यह ग्राउंड लिया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को इसलिए चन्दा देना चाहिए कि वह पावर में है और वही ऐसी संस्था है जो देश को सही दिशा में ले

जा सकता है और देश में आर्डर मेनटेन रख सकती है। मैं टाटा साहब की बुद्धिमानी की दाद देता हूँ। वह इतनी बड़ी इंडस्ट्री चलाने वाले हैं और वडे बुद्धिमान हैं। वह जानते हैं कि अगर ऐसी पार्टी पावर में नहीं रहेगी तो देश में जो डिसआर्डर पैदा होगा उस के गैप को कोई भी इंडीवीजुअल पूरा नहीं कर सकेगा। चाहे वह इंडीवीजुअल कितना ही बड़ा क्यों न हो वह उस प्रकार आर्डर कायम नहीं कर सकेगा जिस प्रकार कि कांग्रेस जैसी संस्था कर सकती है। और यह भी निर्विवाद है कि अगर कांग्रेस इस समय या किसी भी समय शक्तिशाली नहीं रहती है तो कोई दूसरी पार्टी हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी नहीं है जो यहां आर्डर मेनटेन कर सके यह में दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ।

श्री अगवानी अवस्थी (बिल्होर) : यही प्रश्न बहुत ये।

उपायक भाषीदाय : यहां तो आर्डर मेनटेन करना ही है। हाउस में तो डिसआर्डर नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : दूसरी बात में आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देखें कि जब से इलेक्शन हुआ है और कांग्रेस पावर में आयी है वह सोशलिज्म की तरफ बड़ी है या नहीं। आप देखें कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के पावर में आने से पहले जो हालत थी उसकी प्रेक्षा हम आगे बढ़े हैं या पीछे गये हैं। अगर यह बात सही है कि इनकमटैक्स में बड़ीतरी की गयी है, अगर यह सही है कि एसाइज इटी बड़ाई गयी है, अगर यह सही है कि कम्पनी अमेंडमेंट बिल लाकर सरकार ने तमाम कम्पनियों को अपने कंट्रोल में किया है तो आपको यह समझना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की तरफ आगे बढ़ा है और

[की काशीनाथ पांडे]

कांग्रेस का जो परेज़ या सोशलियम को कायम करने का उसकी तरफ उसने उचिती की है। इसलिये आपको संदेह करने की कोई वजह नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव लाने से तो उस आदमी की मनोभावना का पता चलता है जो ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाता है। और मेरा ख्याल है कि कोई भी आदमी जिसका सम्बन्ध किसी भी पार्टी में होगा वह इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव नहीं लावेगा क्योंकि बौरे महायता के किसी पार्टी का काम नहीं चल सकता। भरुआ साहब की कोई पार्टी नहीं है, वह इंडिपेंडेंट है। वह किसी भी पार्टी को जिस तरह चाहें किटिसाइज़ कर सकते हैं। मुझे तो ताज़ब तब होता जब कि मोशलिस्ट पार्टी या कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से इस तरह का प्रस्ताव आया होता। हमारा मुकाबला मोशलिस्ट और कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टियों में रहा है। मजदूर उनकी भी महायता करते हैं, दूसरे लोग भी उनकी सहायता करते हैं। कंपिटलिस्ट की मोटर वह भी इस्तेमाल कर सते हैं। तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव लाने में कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जितनी बुद्धि वह इस प्रवार के प्रस्ताव लाने में खबंड करते हैं उतनी बुद्धि प्रगर वह इस सेकेटिरियेट में निकलने वाली रिपोर्टों को गढ़ कर कांस्ट्रूक्टिव प्रस्ताव लाने में खबंड करें तो उस में बहुत कायदा हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का घोर विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Law Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): May I speak afterwards?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot call both the hon. Ministers one after the other. There should be some interval.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am obliged to you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for providing me with an opportunity to intervene at this stage of the debate. I thought, I would wait for a few minutes because.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection.

Shri Hajarnavis: But now that I am on my legs, I would make my submissions to the House. There were certain authorities with which I wanted to refresh myself before I made my submissions to this House.

The measure which has been brought by my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, raises a question undoubtedly of very great importance. It is a theme, which is beyond party controversy and I expected that a legislator of his stature and a lawyer of his standing would raise this issue above party dialectics and that he would not merely utilise this occasion to inveigh against the Government but would suggest means by which an important aspect of the elections would be considered. But, I am sorry to say that, he has depressed, if I may say so with due deference to him, the level at which this 'question' is being considered. Therefore, I must as best as I may reply to the arguments which he has used. That is not to say that this question can be evaded.

What is the Bill? The Bill that he has brought aims at two things. Firstly, it prohibits contributions by companies. Secondly, it prohibits contributions to political parties. The principle on which this inhibition is sought to be supported is said to be that the springs of democracy would be polluted if the influence of money is brought to bear upon discussion of questions which ought to be resolved on pure merits. If that is the real objective of the measure, then I would expect that the Bill ought to embrace a larger area because I do not see how the prohibition only of companies would greatly help.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Then why don't you bring a larger bill embracing everything?

Shri Hajarnavis: The only statement that I can make short of a firm assurance is that when the present elections are over and the questions relating to these elections are over we might think of amending the law relating to elections and then this matter may be examined in detail above the controversy of parties. That is an assurance which I can give. If that satisfies my hon. friend, then I believe, he ought to withdraw the Bill.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): It was suggested that if at any time the law has to be amended, amend the election law and not the company law. The Vishwanath Shastri Committee went through this. The one-man committee considered this and said that it is not in the scope of the company law to enact a legislation. It is within the scope of the election law.

Shri Hajarnavis: We are awaiting, so far as the law of elections is concerned, final decisions of various courts in the matter. Most of these questions will be decided in about a year's time. Then there will be time enough to constitute an all party committee which will go into all questions relating to elections. Then we will be able to draw upon the experience and I hope with the willing co-operation of all the parties we will be able to frame a law, which must be a law not belonging to a particular party, but which is accepted as a fundamental law of democracy. That is in our mind and if, as I said, my learned friend is satisfied with that assurance, the debate may end here and now. But, if it does not satisfy him then I must examine the contention that he has raised on merits.

What he says is that there should be prohibition against companies. My hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, realised the weakness in Shri Bharucha's posi-

tion. He advanced a very clever argument in support of Shri Bharucha saying that let us make a beginning somewhere and let us begin with the companies. Now, the question is: Are the companies the only offenders in this respect? Are there not other powerful interests other than companies which can cause equal damage? Why, if the companies said, do you single us out for this differential treatment, what reason can we advance? Shall not this Act be liable to be challenged under Article 14? Then, the question would be why are parties to be discriminated against? Why is a party to be regarded with suspicion, whereas individuals may be benefited to any extent? The hon. Speaker, who has preceded me, has pointed out that there are independent candidates with limitless means. It is against them that the parties have got to fight and it will be accepted everywhere that the candidates who are set up by the parties—and my hon. friends in the Socialist Party will also admit that—are people without means and against them are pitted independent candidates of massive means. If against these the parties have got to fight the election and no one has suggested that democracy is not going to succeed unless elections are fought on party lines, then the prohibition must as well be directed against individuals receiving it as against the parties. I can assure the hon. Members of our connection that if at any time such a prohibition is imposed against the donations then the party that will suffer will not be the Congress Party. Congress Party today enjoys such a wide support and has on its rolls such a large number of members that it is not possible that that party is likely to suffer. Therefore, in principle, the Congress Party will not object to such a measure. But then let it be a measure, let it be a bill, let it be a law which has logic in it. After all, we are not legislating for five or ten years.

I might remind my hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, that in America, they have an Act, which is regarded

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as a hateful act by the American labour. It goes by the name of Taft Hartley Act. Under the Act, not only donations by corporations are prohibited, but donations by the labour organisations are also prohibited.

An Hon. Member: That is wrong.

Shri Hajarnavis: What is wrong? It is surely not wrong.

Shri Ranga: In England, we have got the trade union contribution.

Shri Hajarnavis: In England, therefore, contributions by corporations are not prohibited. It is regarded as a legitimate expense. For instance, there was a case some three years back, a Sugar Syndicate ran an advertisement presumably in support of the Conservative Party. The question was: Was it a legitimate expense? The House of Lords decided that the expenditure made by that company, which in effect was support of the Conservative Party, was a legitimate expense by the company. That is in answer to the point made by Shri Bharucha and Shri Tangamani as to whether any sinister meaning can be read in the phrase that these expenses are made with a view to running the company efficiently. The highest court of England, the House of Lords, has held that where the interests of the company are likely to be affected to such an extent that they might go out of existence, if they carry on a propaganda which directly or indirectly will support a party, then it is a legitimate business expense. This is what the House of Lords decided. It is not suggested that the democratic standards in England are lower than those anywhere else.

Shri Tangamani: Conditions differ.

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not think that the conditions differ at all. But if any prohibition has to be made and if companies come under the ban, I would like to know how logic will exempt the labour organisations.

An Hon. Member: Exempt everybody.

Shri Hajarnavis: That is what I say. Therefore, the scope of the Bill is very narrow.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Are you prepared to give an assurance that you will bring forward a Bill? Then I am prepared to withdraw my Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: As I said, it cannot be decided by an agreement between me and Mr. Bharucha. It is something which must be debated and all aspects must be considered. They will be considered at the proper time, when the proper law comes up for discussion, but not now.

Shri Tangamani: Let us know when it is coming. It may come after the next elections.

An Hon. Member: Sir, we cannot follow the discussion.

Shri Hajarnavis: I merely suggested that the proper place to consider such a legislation is not the Company Law at all. It will be only in the law relating to elections where we will have to make up our minds as to whether it should be permissible for a party or an individual to receive support from other sources. Is it suggested that if money is received from a company it is bad but if it is received from a partnership then it is good and no objection can be raised?

Shri P. R. Patel: Let it be decided on that side.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is equally bad.

Shri Hajarnavis: This Bill prohibits the one and permits the other.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This Bill is only for an amendment of section 293 of the Companies Act.

Shri Hajarnavis: So far as the proposed sub-section (2) is concerned, it says, "Notwithstanding any other law for the time being in force, no company shall subscribe to, or contribute directly or indirectly, to any political party or organisation having political aims or objects, etc." Therefore, the prohibition is only against companies. The other entities are free to support candidates. And again, the entity which comes under the ban is a political party, not an individual. Therefore, an Independent is free to be financed to any extent, either by a company or by any other entity.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Not much of a hope, Sir!

Shri Hajarnavis: The greatest enemy of political parties, or, if I might say so, the active workers of a progressive organisation, is the independent candidate. He does not represent any interests except himself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says, not much of a hope—though there is much of fear on the other side. There may not be much of a hope on one side, but there can be fears on the other side!

Shri Hajarnavis: There is another point which Mr. Bharucha mentioned, and a point which, I submit, was not worthy of him. He said that if a party takes a donation with an objective which it knows it cannot fulfil, then it amounts to illegal gratification. I did not think that a discussion on a matter which is so important will be brought to such a level. But let us assume that, and if it is illegal gratification I will ask him another question. What about those who take donations from persons, though they realise, in the first place, that the party they represent will never be elected and, secondly, even if it is elected it will never form a government? What right have they to accept donations?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No right.

Shri Hajarnavis: If they do so, then of course I might mention the section, it will be obtaining money on false pretences.

Therefore, all that I can say to Mr. Bharucha is that the question which he has raised is not one which can be lightly disposed of. It is not one which we say should be rejected out of hand. It should be examined. But the question is, the dimensions of the problem, the way in which it will affect our democracy are all matters which have got to be discussed. It is not something which can come by way of a side wind. All the aspects of the question ought to be considered. They will be considered at a proper time. The mere amendment of the Companies Act will not achieve that object at all.

After all, as someone said, if some private person of means does support a candidate or a string of candidates, does the Bill prevent it? After all, the Bill is not something which is intended to regulate the companies. It is intended, as my hon. friend suggested, to keep the springs of democracy clear. If that is the object, then I suggest that the proper place for a measure like this is the law of elections.

Thirdly, Sir, the supporters of the motion are not clear in their own minds. Whereas Mr. Bharucha said that the donations are given willingly in order to bribe the party in power in order to win the advantages—what advantages this Government, which is composed of this party in power, has given to the companies the hon. the Minister in charge of Commerce and Industry will tell the House....

An Hon. Member: Concessions.

Shri Hajarnavis: None has been mentioned so far. But there is no unanimity between the reasons given by Mr. Bharucha and those given by Mr. Tangamani. Mr. Bharucha says that these are given as willing bribes by industrialists in order to get concessions, whereas Mr. Tangamani went

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on to say that these are enforced donations and they are unwillingly given. Therefore, what I suggest is that the reasons which have prompted my hon. friends opposite are not objective reasons or reasons which they have actually found in practice but they are merely imaginative fears.

I suggest, therefore, that this Bill is not in a proper place, it does not deal with the matter adequately. I repeat what I said in the beginning that the question as to how far the Leviathans in the economic world are going to affect the choice of people to be representatives is a matter which requires examination. The Leviathans may be composed of corporations; they may be composed of huge trade organisations. So far as we believe in democracy, we can conceive that the government may today be formed from one side, tomorrow it may be formed from my friends opposite. But in any case, if the election is to be affected by huge funds collected by the organisation, then it is a kind of danger which has to be guarded against. And companies alone cannot be treated in isolation for a solution of this problem.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid there is very little time now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I will take only a few minutes, as much as you wish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well, five minutes.

Shri Bhupinder Singh: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र कानून उपमंत्री जी ने जिस तरह से इस बिल के कानूनी पहलू पर प्रकाश ढाला है उस से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उनको शायद ही बिन्दगी में इस तरह के कमज़ोर केस को लड़ने का मौका मिला हो। वह समझते हैं कि जहां यह आवश्यक है कि वन का प्रभाव राजनीति पर न पड़े वहां यह कहना कि सिर्फ कम्पनी ला में

संशोधन कर देने मात्र से काम चल जायेगा ठीक नहीं होगा। और साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि दूसरे प्राइवेट व्यक्ति भी हो सकते हैं जो कि राजनीति पर असर डाल सकते हैं और उन पर भी कंट्रोल करना आवश्यक होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि आप इस उद्देश्य को मान लेते हैं कि कम्पनी ला में इस तरह का संशोधन करने से काम नहीं चल सकता और इसक्षण ला में अमेंडमेंट करने से ही काम चल सकता है तो आप वैसा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इस सिद्धान्त को, मैं चाहता हूँ, आप स्वीकार कर ने।

कई माननीय मित्रों ने दलीलें दी हैं कि यह कानून काफी दूर तक नहीं जाता है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह काफी दूर तक नहीं जाता है तो आप कोई भी दूसरा कानून लावें और हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में धन के प्रभाव से राजनीति पर ऐसा असर न पड़े जिस की वजह में, जो गरीब हैं, जो आम जनता है, जिस की बहुतायत इस देश में है, उसका देश की राजनीति में कोई प्रभाव न रह जाये।

मेरे मित्र पांडे जी ने कहा कि चार आने और आठ आने भी लोग देने हैं और उसका भी प्रभाव है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि चार आने, आठ आने और एक रुपया लेकर आप चलें। लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जो कांग्रेस सन् १९३६ में थी, चार आने वाली कांग्रेस, और उस वक्त विदेशी हकूमत के खिलाफ वह लड़ी थी और उस वक्त धन के प्रभाव प्रभाव का कोई सबाल नहीं था, उस तरह से क्या क्या वह आज चल रही है? आज हम आजाद हैं, हमारा देश आजाद है और इस सदन को पूरे अधिकार हैं और यहां बैठकर हम जिस तरह का कानून बाहं पास कर सकते हैं। लेकिन लंतरा पैदा होता है कि कम्पनियां या प्राइवेट व्यक्ति

या कोई और धनी वर्ग के लोग हों, वे कही धन के प्रभाव से जो सरकारी पार्टी है—आज कांग्रेस है, कल कोई दूसरी हो सकती है—उसकी नीति को प्रभावित कर सके और वह चुनाव के दिनों में दिये गये आश्वासनों को पूरा न कर सके और धनी वर्ग के लोगों को दिये गये आश्वासनों को पूरा करने के लिए कानूनों को बदलने की कोशिश करें और इस तरह के कानून बनाने की कोशिश करें जिन में कि किसी खास वर्ग का हित होता हो। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो खतरा है, इस और हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यह खतरा बद रहा है जैसा कि कलकत्ता और बम्बई की हाई कोर्टों के जजों ने कहा है। इस चीज़ को हम हल्के नरीके से देखकर टाल नहीं सकते हैं। अगर कम्पनी ला में संशोधन करने में काम नहीं चल सकता है तो जिस में मंशोधन करने में काम चल सकता हो, उस में आप संशोधन करें लेकिन यह ध्यान रह कि हम चुनावों की शुद्धता और शिष्टना को कायम रखें और यह ध्यान रखें कि ये निष्पक्ष ढंग में हों जिस से हम मूल्क का छोटे से छोटा नागरिक यह उम्मीद कर सके कि वह भी कभी हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री बन सकता है और उसका असर राजनीति पर है और यह नभी होगा जब हम इस तरह का कोई कानून बनायेंगे जिस में धन का प्रभाव न पड़ सके।

चूंकि बक्तव्य कम है, इस वास्ते में नक्सील में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मोदीहा में हाल ही में जो चुनाव हुआ था उस में, कहते हैं और यह खबर अखबारों में भी छोरी है और उन में भी इसकी चर्चा हुई है कि कानपुर के उद्योगपतियों ने एक व्यक्ति को चुनाव में सफल बनाने के सिये दस लाख रुपया खर्च किया था। इस तरह की

हिम्मत कीन कर मिलता है? अगर हम कोई कानून बना दें और कम्पनियों पर रोक लगा दे कि वे राजनीतिक पार्टियों को दान नहीं दे मिलती तो जो प्राइवेट व्यक्ति हैं वे डर जायेंगे और उन की हिम्मत नहीं होगी कि किसी को वे हम नरह में धन दे सके। इस तरह मैं राजनीतिक पार्टियों पर ही इस तरह में धन लेने पर रोक नहीं लगनी चाहिये बल्कि स्वतंत्र व्यक्तियों पर भी रोक लगनी चाहिये कि वे भी इस तरह से रुपया लेकर चुनावों में अशिष्टता न बरतें। जहाँ तक आम जनता की राय जानने का सवाल है उस में किसी तरह की रुकावट पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

यह बिल बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता क. हाईकोर्टों की जजमेंटों की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित करता है। इसका उद्देश्य केवल यह है कि हम उनकी ओर में आंखें न मूँद लें, इस मसले पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करें और अगर कम्पनी ला में संशोधन करने से काम नहीं चल सकता है तो जिस कानून में भी संशोधन करने से काम चल सकता हो उस में आप संशोधन करें लेकिन यह ध्यान रहे कि हमारे देश में चुनावों की शुद्धता और शिष्टता बनी रहे। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि धन का जो कुप्रभाव है वह बढ़ता जा रहा है और हम देख रहे हैं कि जो आम लोग हैं, जो गरीब जनता है वह यह महसूस करती है कि वह जाकर सरकार नहीं बना सकती है, सरकारी कुसियों पर नहीं बैठ सकती है, मिनिस्टर नहीं बना सकती है, लोक सभा में नहीं जा सकती है, विधान सभाओं में नहीं जा सकती है, वहाँ के सदस्य नहीं बना सकती है और जिस के पास पैसा है वह सब कुछ करवा सकता है। इस खतरे की ओर ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है।

[र्थ: भारत राज सिंह]

महात्मा गांधी ने जब आनंदोलन चलाया था हिन्दुस्तान से अंग्रेजों को हटाने का, उस में हमेशा यह घ्यान रखता था कि कांग्रेस उन लोगों की संस्था रही जो गरीब हैं। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस जो १९३६ में थी वह आज १९५७ और १९५८ में नहीं रह गई है। एक एक चुनाव में दस दस लाख हपया खर्च कर दिया जाता है। कम्पनी सा में एमेंडमेंट लाने का माननीय भूम्भा साहब का यही उद्देश्य है कि सरकार जागरूक रहे और देखे कि धन का कुप्रभाव न पढ़ने पाये, जो आज वड़ रहा है। इस से राजनीति में गन्दगी पैदा हो सकती है और हमें देखना है कि ऐसा न हो कि जो धन का कुप्रभाव है वह कम हो।

इस देश में हर राजनीतिक पार्टी को अपना अस्तित्व कायम रखने का अधिकार है, किसी भी विचार धारा में विश्वास रखने का अधिकार है लेकिन जरूरी है कि उसकी जो जड़े हैं वे जनता में हों। वह जनता से दान ले, भीतर मांगे, सरकार बनाये लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि ऊपर से कुछ लोग दस बीस या एक-दो लाख रुपया दें और उन लोगों की जो नीति है, उन के जो स्वार्थ हैं, वह पार्टी उनको ही सिद्ध करे जब उसकी सरकार बन जाएगी। इस से बहुत बड़ा खतरा हो सकता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो पार्टी पावर में है वह वह इस तरह से बनी है गो यह बात भी कही जा सकती है लेकिन आज वह किसी तरह से भी बनी हो, लेकिन कोई दूसरी पार्टी हो सकती है जो धन के प्रभाव से चुनाव जीत कर उन लोगों का हित कर सकती है जिन्होंने उसे धन दिया हो। इस बास्ते जो बिल यहां पेश किया गया है उसको हल्की दृष्टि से देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाना चाहिए। यह बिल कुछ उन वारणाओं को उठाता है, उन विद्वानों

को उठाता है जिन का हिन्दुस्तान की भविष्य की राजनीति पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। यह आवश्यक है कि हम यह देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति पर कुछ एक लोगों का प्रभाव रहे या आम जनता का प्रभाव रहे। इस दृष्टि से भी यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इस पर हम गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करें।

मैं कानून उपमंत्री के इस विचार का स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं इस से सहमत हूँ कि चुनाव कानून में विस्तृत संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है और उन्होंने कहा है कि एक साल बाद जब सब चुनाव पेटिशंस खत्म हो जायेंगी तो वे उन संशोधनों को उपस्थित करेंगे और इसमें सभी दलों का सहयोग, प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन इस तरह का आश्वासन भी दिया जाना चाहिये कि देश की राजनीति पर जो धन का कुप्रभाव हो सकता है, उसे खत्म करने की भी कोशिश की जाएगी फिर चाहे यह कम्पनी कानून में हो या किसी दूसरे कानून में संशोधन कर के हो। उद्देश्य यह रहना चाहिए कि धन का प्रभाव राजनीति पर न पड़ सके, अनिक लोग राजनीतिक पार्टियों को अपने कंट्रोल में भक्ति कर सकें अपने धन के बल पर। इस को आप जिस तरह से भी कर सकते हैं, करें और हम इस का स्वागत करें।

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the issue raised by Shri Naushir Bharucha is a valid one. It is a proposition on which one could easily differ. He may hold his opinion and some other friends may not agree with him. But, I would very much like him not be led away by the heat of the moment. He and the other hon. Members on the other side should give a cool and considered thought to this matter.

Firstly, I should like to make it clear that section 293 of the Companies Act is merely an enabling provision. There is no compulsion involved in any shape or form. It is entirely open to the companies to make a contribution or not to do so.

Shri P. R. Patel: Can they do business then?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Kindly hear me, because you are not quite clear and then I shall be wasting your time and the time of the House.

I was saying that it is purely an enabling clause and the promoters of the company have to make up their mind before the company is registered if they would like to contribute any funds for any social purposes or to any political bodies. It is not that they have to decide it or take an *ad hoc* decision when the company has been formed and functioned for a number of years. It has to be provided in the Memorandum of Association. The object has to be made clear. It therefore gives a clear opportunity to the shareholders to decide whether they would like to make any contribution to any political body or not. Once they decide that it should be possible for the company to make a contribution, then alone such contributions would be permissible.

Secondly, I would also like to say that reference has been made to the U.S.A. Shri Naushir Bharucha who is one of our very well read Members, forgot to mention about the U.K. and Australia. In the U.K. and Australia there is no such ban imposed. The companies are free to make contributions to political parties or for election purposes. In the U.K., the Companies Act, 1948, does not restrict in any way the power of companies to make contribution in any form. In Australia, the Western and Southern Australian Acts have laid down that making such contributions shall be deemed to be one of the implied powers of companies. In other words, the statutes in these two countries positively give such powers to companies, whereas in India the companies

cannot do so, as I said just now, unless they are authorised by their memorandum of association, and even when they are authorised by their memorandum, these powers are limited by the provisions of section 293. Thus, we have gone further. The U.K. gives complete power, there is no restriction at all, whereas we have imposed certain restrictions. Firstly, it should be provided in the objects of the memorandum of association; secondly, a ceiling has been fixed beyond which no contribution could be made with the approval of general body.

As regards the United States, I am not quite certain. The Federal law is there, but it is an election law. It has nothing to do with the Companies Act, but I am not clear whether the States in the United States have got any such law, and as I have no definite information on that point, I shall not refer to that matter.

Secondly, I would like to ask: after all, what is a company? A company is a combination of individuals, and while sitting in this House we cannot brush aside the idea that the directors can function on behalf of the shareholders. I refer to this because here a few hundred Members of this House are sanctioning not only hundreds, but thousands of crores of rupees for various projects and programmes, and we do so on behalf of 18 to 20 crores of voters. The Members of Parliament do not every time approach the voter, or go to their constituency asking for their opinion whether they should vote in favour of a particular measure or not. So, it is not quite fair to say that the directors, under the influence of certain political bodies or certain political persons, will do a thing which will go against the wishes of the shareholders. The shareholders can hold a meeting and condemn the directors and can remove them if they so like. So, I think, when once the powers have been given to the directors by the shareholders, the directors should have the authority to contribute what they think best and

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

what they think proper on behalf of the shareholders subject to the ceiling laid down by law.

There were one or two general matters to which reference was made. It was said that the capitalists, or Tatas and others, contribute to the Congress, and Shri Bharucha has had the fear that they might corrupt the Government, or they might make democracy impure in certain respects. I do not say that we are not influenced by them. After all, they are also citizens of this country, they are able people, they have got some organising capacity, and they are an important section of the country. But I can also say that in spite of these things, we stick to our opinion, we hold to our views.

I need not quote examples. In this election it is true that some big people contributed, but what is the result? Have they received any special concession from us after the last elections? What about the new taxation measures? Have they been welcomed by the capitalists? They are deadly opposed to them and they are opposing them tooth and nail, day in and day out.

And not only after this election. Since we came to power, we have had a number of elections for Parliament as well as for the State legislatures, and what has happened?

I know of U.P. where I come from. It was one of those States where zamindars and jagirdars played a very dominant role, and quite a number, quite a few of these zamindars were in the Congress. They did not join the Congress after 1937 when we came into power, but they were in the Congress since the year 1920. They went to jail, courted imprisonment and suffered immensely. In spite of those friends being in the Congress, and in spite of the zamindars playing a very dominant role in the politics of U.P., zamindari abolition took place in U.P. The Bill was enacted. It took some

time, but I can tell the House that it is one of the most progressive measures yet enacted anywhere, in any State of this country. The zamindars and jagirdars are nowhere.

Similarly, the House can look to other measures. The nationalisation of the Imperial Bank, the nationalisation of insurance companies, or the setting up of new industries in public sector.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Will the hon. Minister yield for a minute to me? I will be grateful to him.

I have no desire to interrupt, but he referred to U.P., and I would like to invite his attention to something that was brought to my attention recently.

As he knows probably, in Kanpur the electricity company was nationalised. After the nationalisation I was surprised to find that the bills that various textile mills have to pay for the use of electricity have been allowed to pile up. I think something like Rs. 30 lakhs or Rs. 27 lakhs are owed by the textile mills to the electricity concern which is a nationalised concern. One single mill, I believe, owes as much as Rs. 6 lakhs.

It is this kind of thing, this kind of concessions which are given. Nobody I believe suggested—I was not here, I am very sorry; I do not know what my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha said, but I do not think any responsible Member would ever suggest that the policies of the Government are completely distorted because certain payments are made, but when certain individuals make large payments to one party or another party, that particular individual or concern is likely to get certain advantages which neither the Government would like to give, nor I am sure, a person of the integrity and ability of Shastriji would ever think of giving, but this thing seems to happen.

I am just citing one instance about U.P., because he cited another instance. I would like him to look into it and see if this kind of thing cannot be prevented.

I am one of those who have great respect of Shri J. R. D. Tata. I think Shastriji would not have corrupted him, nor would Shri Tata like to corrupt anybody either, but the High Courts have suggested that these things are likely to happen. I feel from a person like Shastriji one can expect some kind of response to the fears and doubts which are gnawing not only us but the highest seats of justice in the country.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not aware of the case which was referred to by Shri Asoka Mehta regarding the pending bills of the electricity corporation or company of Kanpur. I have read something in the papers, but it is a point which should certainly be looked into. Of course, we cannot do that, but I am quite certain that the U.P. Government will look into that matter and do the needful. If there are arrears which have not been realised because, well, they wanted to show some sympathy to any particular party, it is quite wrong. But I am not aware of what the facts are. It would certainly be proper for the State Government to look into that and do the needful. I entirely agree with him that no consideration should be shown to any industrialist or capitalist because he contributes something to a particular political party. But Shri Asoka Mehta cannot deny one fact. He was not here and he did not hear the speeches of other friends, but it was being painted like this, that it was only the Congress which was getting funds from the capitalists and they are liable to influence, and their policies might be affected. Things of this nature were said in this House, and I was, therefore, replying to that point.

I do not want to accuse other parties, but as friends and brothers, we know that there is no party in this country, I think, which is not

getting funds or does not get contributions from moneyed people or if you so like to call them, capitalists. I know for a fact that contributions are made; and I must say that I would not like to criticise the capitalists for that the capitalists are very wise in that matter. They make contributions to all those who approach them. They will contribute to the Congress Party; and they will contribute to other parties which are or which may be in the Opposition.

Shri P. R. Patel: What are the considerations for that?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No consideration, excepting, as I said before that they prepare beforehand; I mean thereby that they are trying to keep them to their side: so, why should they not tackle them from now on?

Shri P. R. Patel: So, it is with a view to taking advantage from the party in power that they contribute.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member may please hear me. What I want to say is that I do not deny that they have helped the Congress organisation. They do so because they think that the Congress organisation at the present moment can maintain the stability of the country. They do not agree with our policies. For example, Mr. Tata is wholly opposed to nationalisation; but still, if he wants to help, he perhaps feels that for the development of industries and for general economic development of the country, it is essential that the stability of the country should remain; and to some extent at least, the Congress has succeeded in that. Compared to many other countries, we have succeeded a lot in that regard. So, I merely wanted to say.....

Shri P. R. Patel: Why were these people contributing to the Britishers in those days?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Naturally, they have a big stake, since they have invested thousands and lakhs and crores of rupees; and they want stability. As to what their views are, it is difficult to know.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

I do not want to criticise other parties or attack them, but please look into your own heart. Instead of criticising the Congress, look within. I am not denying that we are not getting or we did not get funds from bigger people.

Shri P. R. Patel: What was the amount that you got during the last elections?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am really sorry and amazed that the hon. Member has not understood the spirit of my speech and the way I am putting things. I am not denying it. But still, I would say this. I am a worker, and I have been a worker all my life. The first thing that the Congress should do in collecting funds is to collect from the general people; we must collect four annas or eight annas or one rupee or five rupees or ten rupees or whatever we can get, and then, we can certainly ask for funds from the richer people also; they are not pariahs; they are not untouchables.

Some hon. Members have made reference to Gandhiji. I do not want to mention their names in this connection. But Gandhiji was strong enough to stay with Birla and yet remain completely aloof from him in so far as his policies and programmes were concerned. That should be our attitude. Now, Gandhiji is not here. But, after all, we are here after him, and we as Indians should be proud of ourselves; if we have gone down, both friends in the Opposition and those on this side should feel ashamed of it. There is no joy either in you or in us to see our people deteriorate. So, our policy in that matter, in so far as the contributions to the funds of political bodies are concerned, is, what I have said before. But we are quite clear and quite positive that we must be clear in our policies and in our objectives, and once we have placed our programmes and objectives before ourselves and the country we should go ahead without any fear or favour from any quarter.

15.55 hrs.

(**SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN** in the Chair).

It was said that some judges had also expressed strong opinions on this matter. It is true, but I really do not know where we stand, because eminent judges have expressed different opinions. I was looking into the remarks of Justice Tendulkar. He says:

"I am not prepared to hold that the mere power to give a donation or a contribution to a political party has such a tendency to corrupt political life as to be considered against public policy, the harm to the public by permitting such contributions cannot, to use the words of Lord Atkin, be said to be substantially incontestable."

So, Justice Tendulkar is quite clear that if you merely provide or make a provision that companies or others are authorised or entitled to make contributions, that alone would not be enough to corrupt us or corrupt any political party. Perhaps, Justice Mukerjee also has expressed a similar opinion. There is another quotation from him, but I shall not read it. He has also expressed something on these lines. One of the judges has said that it should be for the judge or for the court to decide as to what quantum of contribution a particular company should make. It is an amazing proposition and an amazing proposal. Why should any Act or any provision in it involve the judge into these controversial and political matters? Hon. Members have quoted in all seriousness the observations of judges. But I say that judges themselves differ and differ so seriously on this matter, and one of them has even gone to the length of saying that this matter should be decided by the court. These are matters into which I need not go. The opinions have been expressed by very eminent people. But what I want to suggest is, instead of going by their opinion, let us coolly think over it and come to our own independent judgement.

16.00 hrs.

I shall say only one thing more and then I shall conclude. My colleague, Shri Hajarnavis, the Deputy Law Minister has already said that this matter could be considered along with the amendment of the election law.

I would also like to inform the House—perhaps they are very well aware of that fact—that amendments to the company law are being considered at the present moment. An Informal Committee was set up to put up proposals for amendments. That Committee has almost completed its report. I shall merely quote one or two recommendations that they have made. I am doing so in order to convince Shri Naushir Bharucha that if there is any defect or any lapse or any chance of corruption and all that, it will be almost rectified if some of these suggestions made by the Informal Committee are accepted by Government and incorporated in the company law. The Committee is presided over by Shri Vishwanath Sastri, a retired High Court Judge. It has recommended:

- (1) that as the law stands, a general resolution of the company authorising the board of directors to contribute to charitable and other funds in excess of the limit prescribed by section 293 (1) (e) would be sufficient and a separate resolution is not required in respect of each such contribution;
- (2) that a prohibition of contributions to political and party funds should not appropriately be considered in isolation under the Companies Act only;

I shall not read all the other recommendations, but there is one recommendation which reads:

'Full information relating to every contribution should, however, be incorporated in the accounts and circulated to the members before the next annual general meeting, so that if they so

decide, they may give appropriate directions to the board for future guidance".

So there will be no secrecy about it. Every contribution will be an open book. It will be very easy for Parliament or the country to judge whether the contributions were good or bad in spirit or whether they had affected a particular political party which got those contributions in any shape or form.

So I would merely say that the recommendations of the Informal Committee set out above will be taken into account when the Bill to amend the Companies Act, 1956, is drafted. Therefore, there is ample opportunity for this House to express their opinion, and Members can make the House agree to their views. This provision about restriction was before the Joint Committee on the Companies Bill. Then it came to the House. The House endorsed the views of the Joint Committee. Several Members took part in the debate last time when this amendment imposing a restriction was considered, and this amendment restricting the contribution was made in this House and accepted by this House.

Perhaps this question was also raised in the Select Committee on the Gift-tax Bill. Perhaps its report would be coming soon. I am not quite sure as to what the Committee has done.

Now, I merely request Shri Naushir Bharucha not to press this Bill. As I said, there will be ample opportunity on many occasions when he can express his views, and if he is able to persuade the House to agree with his views, I shall have no objection; I shall welcome it. I hope Shri Naushir Bharucha will kindly consider my appeal or request.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Naushir Bharucha will reply to the debate briefly.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khan-desh): I shall be extremely brief.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): I want to give one information regarding payment of electricity charges in Kanpur which was referred to by Shri Asoka Mehta...

Mr. Chairman: That is not relevant now. While it might be relevant to the debate, the time fixed has expired at 16:00 hours. Shri Naushir Bharucha has to give a brief reply.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I shall confine my observations to the reply of the hon. Deputy Minister of Law and the hon. Minister.

When I heard the speech of the hon. Deputy Minister, I thought that he was taking me to task for not making my Bill more comprehensive. He started by saying that if contributions from companies had that sinister influence, would not similar contributions from partnership firms and individuals have influence of a like nature? I do submit that it is quite correct. I am all in favour of having a comprehensive measure, if that could be done. But the purpose of this Bill is restricted. There is one particular enabling section in the Companies Act and all that this Bill seeks to do is to delete that section from that particular Act. Therefore, this Bill, which is intended to amend the Companies Act, cannot do anything with regard to the election law or the Partnership Act or any Act. Hence, I submit that if really the Government intended that this evil should be suppressed, they should have had no objection to making a beginning with the Companies Act and then taking up other enactments.

The hon. Minister in his reply said: let us not judge this important matter in the heat of arguments. We are not judging it in the heat of arguments, because in my last speech I quoted very profusely from the judgments of the learned Judges. Of all people, Judges are persons whom we can least accuse of saying anything in the heat of arguments. It is their considered opinion that democracy would be throttled in this country

unless Parliament took sufficient measures to check this evil.

The hon. Minister also said that I had forgotten to see that in UK there is no bar to contributions and in Australia also such bar does not exist. That may be so. But we here are not the custodians of the morals of all nations. They may have their different ways of life. We have no quarrel with them. If in their wisdom, the Parliaments of UK and Australia choose a particular type of conduct to ensure public decency, who are we to tell them 'You are in the wrong'? Let us judge our own conduct. Let us confine ourselves to the limits of our own country.

It has been stated by the hon. Minister that new taxation measures have been imposed which have been bitterly resented by the capitalists; that shows that the Government have not been influenced by the contributions of capitalists. There is a saying that in politics gratitude is a notoriously scarce virtue. I do not know whether the fact that Government have imposed more taxation is to be regarded as a proof that Government are not amenable to the influence of political contributions or as evidence of their ingratitude. But let me tell this House that it is not enough to say that they have imposed new taxation measures. There are a hundred and one ways in which favours can be shown to a particular company or to a particular industry.

One hon. Member asked: why does not Shri Bharucha bring forward a Bill to nationalise Tatas instead of accusing Government that they are not nationalising because of political contributions? I am prepared to bring the Bill if the hon. Prime Minister assures me that in principle they are going to accept it.

16:00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Therefore, let it not be misunderstood when we say that their policy

with regard to nationalisation and other things will suffer. When we say that, we are giving utterance to an apprehension which is very active in our minds, which we know may be intensified in future, if a Government with less moral calibre than what we have today, comes into power.

The hon. Minister has also said that capitalists are contributing to both the sides. That exactly proves my case. Capitalists are contributing first for seeking favour. Whoever wins in the election, they are always with the winner. Therefore, I submit that when capitalists are contributing, they are contributing with a definite purpose. It is no use saying that the capitalists do not expect anything in return and that the Government is not influenced, because in their application to the High Court, the Tatas have definitely stated that what the company feels is that the safety and security and future expansion and profits of the company are all linked up with the continuance of the Congress Government at the helm of affairs. They said it in so many words that to assure their profits they are paying these contributions. How can the profits be assured if there is nationalisation? It cannot be done. Therefore, whether this Government determines on nationalisation or not, the industrialists know what they are paying for—to put off that evil day.

Today I will not accuse in the least a man of the calibre of my hon. friend the Minister in charge of the Bill, that he may become amenable to influence. But we are not legislating for the duration of his office but we are legislating for all time. And, there may be people of smaller moral stature that may come into power and they may use this section 293 of the Companies Act in order to accumulate money irrespective of what policies they follow. I, therefore, submit that the hon. Minister has not been good enough to give an assurance that when they consider the whole question, in all its aspects, they will see to it that a ban will be placed

in some form or other. If such an assurance had come, I would have certainly withdrawn this measure. But, I do feel that I owe a duty to this democracy which is nascent in our country to compel this Government to say 'yes' or 'no' to this measure because I feel, as many millions of people in this country feel, that we are at cross-roads and that our democracy is in danger. Millions of lives were lost in the War to keep democracy safe from autocrats, and we are not going to lose democracy to capitalists. That is the object of this Bill.

I appeal to this Government, even at this late stage, to give us an assurance that they are out to do away with this sinister influence, as has been recommended by the learned Judges of the High Court who have taken a completely detached view. If the hon. Minister gives that assurance, I can tell the Government that the whole country will feel that here is a Government which is out to suppress corruption in any form and it will not touch money where money is suspect.

I conclude with this note. The hon. Prime Minister says that he feels pained because there is political jobbery in the country. I ask this. How are you going to remove political jobbery if political contributions pour in their millions? They do influence the policies of Government without the Government knowing that; their policies will be influenced. I appeal to the Government to accept my measure. If they like let them send it to a Select Committee but let them not turn it down completely.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL

Sarji P. B. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration.

The amendment is very simple. If we look to section 60, certain properties are exempted from attachment and sale. I want to include therein agricultural land—not more than 25 acres—up to 25 acres. I do not want that 25 acres of land should be exempted from sale. What I desire is this. It will be left to the discretion of the court. The court will decide this matter looking to the number of the family, the needs of the debtor and all that. All these things will be taken into consideration and the court may pass the necessary orders exempting 2 acres of land or 5 acres of land; but the maximum should not be more than 25 acres.

If you look to section 60 of the C.P.C. it exempts so many things. So, far as an agriculturist is concerned, it exempts house, ploughs, implements, seeds and some foodgrain for the coming year. Bullocks are also exempted; cows are exempted and implements of agriculture are also exempted; seeds are exempted. Why are these exempted? The reason is this; that the agriculturist should not be deprived of his means of agriculture.

I will put only one question. If we exempt house, if we exempt seeds, bullocks and everything and if we do not exempt the land, would he be able to do agriculture at all? For agriculture, is the land necessary or not? If these things are exempted and the land is not, then, what will happen? The judgement-creditor will attach lands first and deprive him of his lands. Then, he ceases to be an agriculturist; and, whatever that was exempted, his house, bullocks and all other things can be attached and sold. There is no protection to the agriculturist. So, I have tried to amend this section.

In sub-section (a), the following are exempted:

"the necessary wearing-apparel, cooking vessels, beds and bedding of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children, and such personal ornaments as, in accordance with religious usage, cannot be parted with by any woman;"

These cannot be sold even though the man may not be an agriculturist. certain things are exempted from sale under a money decree.

Then, under clause (b), tools of artisans are exempted. The reason for the exemption is this. If the tools are sold away, then, the man loses his means of livelihood. The man should not be deprived of the means of his livelihood. The tools may be worth anything; they may be worth Rs. 200 or even Rs. 2,000. But, if these are tools, they are exempted.

When the judgement-debtor is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed-grain as may, in the opinion of the Court, be necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as such, and such portion of agricultural produce or of any class of agricultural produce as may have been declared to be free from liability under the provisions of the next following section are exempted.

For the agriculturist, these exemptions are given; but the land is not there. And, I submit that it is necessary that the land should be included.

What is the present policy? Today the policy is that the landless should be given land. On this policy, we are working. We want to give land to the landless. The Bhoodan movement is based on it. So many land reforms, measures are based on it. I know of Bombay. Under the tenancy law, the tenant becomes the owner by law and is required to pay say 40 to 60 times—whatever be decided by the Court—of the assessment and that too in instalments. There the land owner is deprived of the land and the land is given over to the tenant. He is made

the owner. If you take the U.P. legislation also, lands have been given to the tenants and they are made owners. Under these circumstances, is it desirable or proper to deprive the agriculturists of their lands and make them landless? My submission is that this amendment is quite proper. I would not at this stage take more time because I would like that this Bill be supported by as many hon. Members as possible.

Ours is a popular Government and we are talking much of agriculture and the agriculturist. We say that agriculture is the base of our prosperity. When you do not give proper protection to the base, the agriculturist, how is it going to be the base of our prosperity.

I would here cite only one example and that example is of Baroda. In Baroda we had our C.P.C. Section 60 of the C.P.C. exempted certain things from sale and attachment. The section in the Baroda law is similar to our section in all respects except one. In Baroda land was also exempted from attachment and sale. There was a limit. The land up to a certain assessment was exempted from sale under a money decree. That was done in Baroda. If that was done in Baroda years ago, why could it not be done by this Government?

If there is some flaw in the draft Bill and if the Government proposes that there should be some minor changes here and there, I would accept any amendment of the Government. If it wishes that it should be referred to a Select Committee, I would agree to it. But I wish the agriculturists to understand that the lands will not be sold under a money decree. It may perhaps be argued: what about the creditors? I hope that argument will not come. When it comes I will meet it. Government servants with a monthly pay of Rs. 150 are exempted from attachment of their pay. The pension and the gratuity fund are exempted from attachment. The tools of the artisans are exempted from attachment. So many things

are exempted from attachment and sale. So, the question is not of giving relief to the only agriculturist judgement debtor but giving relief to all judgement debtors. Here the debtor is an agriculturist. When certain reliefs are given to him—his house, his bullocks, seeds, etc. are exempted from sale—I fail to understand why land is not exempted from sale? It has to be extended to that also. That is my submission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration."

बौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस एमेंडिंग बिल के प्रसिपल्स का ताल्लुक है वे बहुत अच्छे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि पंजाब के अन्दर प्राज से तकरीबन ६० साल पहले एक कानून बना था और उस कानून का नाम लैंड एलिनेशन एक्ट था। उस कानून की बजाह से आपको भी मालूम है और हमको भी मालूम है कि कितनी काश्तकारों की रक्खा हो सकी। यह ठीक है कि पूरी हद तक शायद रक्खा न हो सकी हो क्योंकि उस के अन्दर जो लूपहोल्स थे उनका नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाया गया। उन लूपहोल्स को हमें बन्द करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी। उस कानून के प्रसिपल्स में यह खाराबी थी कि कुछ जातिपांति का सिससिसा उसके अन्दर दर्ज था और जब हमारा नया संविधान लागू हुआ तो उस कानून को अवैधानिक समझा गया और उसको हटा दिया गया लेकिन यह बात सही है कि कांदारों की रक्खा करने के लिये काश्तकार की जमीन को एंप्लॉट करना चाहिए और उसकी जमीन कुर्क नहीं होनी चाहिए। आखिर जितने भी जमीदारी एवालिशन एक्ट हमारे बहाँ पास हुए उनकी सब की एक ही मंशा थी कि काश्तकार के पास उसकी जमीन रह सके और आज अगर उसी मंशा को हम दूसरे तरीके से जैसे एक चीज को दायें हाथ से बेकर

[बौ० रणवीर सिंह]

बायें हाथ से लेना चाहते हैं तो बात दूसरी है बरना यह मानना ही चाहिए कि चाहे वह २० एकड़ हो और चाहे वह १० एकड़ हो इससे मुझे कोई बहुत ज्यादा संगढ़ा नहीं है लेकिन एक लिमिट उहर होनी चाहिए जिस लिमिट की जमीन कोई सांहूकार कँज के बदले में कुक्कन कर सके। तो जैसा मैंने कहा जाति-पांति की बीमारी उसमें यी और अन्य कुछ खुराकियां थीं लेकिन यह बात सही है कि पिछले ३०, ४० वर्ष के दौरान में जहां दूसरे सूबों के अन्दर काश्तकारों को एक तरीके से गुलाम बनाया गया था वहां पंजाब के काश्तकारों में खुशहाली यी और उस खुशहाली का एक कारण वह कानून था। यह दूसरी बात है कि वह कानून सोलह आने ठीक था या नहीं, अच्छा था या बुरा, लेकिन इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि पंजाब के काश्तकारों में खुशहाली जाने में इस कानून का बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा है।

16:30 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair.]

मैं इस बात को बड़े कँखु के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि देश के दूसरे सूबों की अपेक्षा पंजाब के काश्तकारों की हालत अच्छी रही है और उस सादी हालत को अच्छा रखने में वहां की नहरों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है और नहरों के ऊपर वहां सरकार ने करोड़ों रुपये लगाये हैं। दूसरे पंजाबी किसानों की खुशहाली की बजह यह भी रही है कि वहां के काश्तकारों की जमीनों को सांहूकारों के पास नहीं जाने दिया गया।

मुझे इस बात के लिये कोई चिद नहीं है कि यही एमेंडिंग बिल पास हो। अगर इस में कोई खामी महसूस की जाये तो बेशक इसको न पास किया जाये लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बिल के प्रिंसिपल्स को उहर मंचूर फरमायेंगे।

श्री अनन्तरामल वास (दरभंगा) : जमातियों महोदय, यह बिल जो अभी माननीय

संविधान ने उपस्थित किया है और जैसा कि हमारे भाई ने अभी कहा है कि सिद्धान्तातः तो यह एक अच्छा विवेयक मालूम पड़ता है और मैं भी इससे सहमत हूँ। यह उत्तर सही है कि जिनको अभी हम भूमि देने आ रहे हैं जिनके कि पास अभी भूमि नहीं है, अगर इस तरीके का कोई प्रतिबन्ध न हो तो और थोड़ी बहुत भूमि हम उनको देते हैं तो वह भभी उनके हाथ से निकल जाने वाली है। लेकिन इसका एक दूसरा पहलू और है जिस पर कि हमें गौर करना चाहिए। अभी हमारे देश की जो सामाजिक व्यवस्था है उसमें किसी आवश्यक काम के लिए किसान को चाहे वह उत्पादन का काम हो, ऐसा काम हो जिससे कि उसको फ़ायदा होने वाला हो, या विवाह आदि के जो आवश्यक खर्च होते हैं, उनके लिए उसको रुपये की आवश्यकता हो जाया करती है।

अभी अपने देश में कोई इस तरीके की व्यवस्था नहीं है कि भूमि की उपज पर अगर कोई लगी हुई फ़सल हो तो उस लगी हुई फ़सल पर काश्तकार को कँज मिले। जितनी भी देश में कोप्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ कायम की हैं कहीं ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है।

अभी हाल में जो रुरल क्रेडिट सर्वें द्वारा या उसमें यह बात बताई गई है कि किसान को उसकी खड़ी फ़सल पर कँज मिलना चाहिए ताकि वह लेती का काम ठीक से कर सके लेकिन अभी तक हमारे मुल्क में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं के बराबर है। लेती का जो परिणाम है, लेती करने का जो फल है वह इतना अनिवार्य है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। जहां सिचाई का इन्टजाम है वहां तो ठीक है कि कुछ न कुछ फ़सल होगी ही लेकिन हमारे देश में अभी सिचाई का मालूम प्रबन्ध नहीं है और जहां मालूम सिचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां फ़सल होगी भी कि नहीं होगी, इसका निष्पत्त नहीं रहता है इसलिए फ़सल पर कँज देने का एक या सोसाइटी अगर कोई इन्टजाम करे तो उसमें लकड़ा रहता है कि फ़सल नहीं

हुई तो क्या होगा । इसका भी एक उपाय है और वह यह है कि लेते फसल का बीमा करने का इंतजाम हो जाय, उस या तम्बाकू की फसल अगर लगी हो तो उस खड़ी फसल को देख कर उसका बीमा करा दिया जाय ताकि भोला, सूक्षा भवया बाद के कारण यदि उसकी फसल नष्ट हो जाय तो उसको कर्ज मिले चाहे वह सोसाइटीज से मिले, चाहे बैंक्स से मिले या महाजनों से मिले । अभी तक इस देश में इस तरह की व्यवस्था आरम्भ नहीं हुई है । मैं आहता हूँ काश्तकार की फसल के इंधयोरेस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । आज १०, २५ या ३० बीघे के काश्तकार को यदि सेती के काम के लिये कर्ज की ज़रूरत होती है तो उसको अपने स्खेत को बंधक रखना पड़ता है । यदि एक ऐसा कानून पास किया जाय जिससे २५ बीघे तक की जमीन किसी काश्तकार की कर्ज में एंटच न की जा सके २५ बीघे की सेती करने वाले किसान को कोई कर्ज नहीं देंगा और जो कर्जी किसान शादी विवाह आदि के अवसरों पर फ़िज़ुलखर्ची करता है वह अगर न कर सके तो कोई खास हृज़ भी नहीं है लेकिन किसान को अगर सेती के लिये कर्ज न मिले तो वह परेशान हो जाता है.....

बी० रत्नवीर सिंह: हमारे पंजाब में पिछले ५० वर्ष से वह लैंड एलिनेशन एक्ट रहा है और इसके बावजूद भी काम चलता रहा ।

श्री शीलारायण दास : लेकिन आपने स्वयं अभी कहा था कि उसको गैर कानूनी करार दे दिया गया ।

बी० रत्नवीर सिंह : वह तो चूंकि उसमें आतिपात का सिलसिला था इसलिये वह संविधान लागू होने के बाद गैर कानूनी कर दिया गया लेकिन इसमें कोई सक्र नहीं है कि उस कानून से पंजाब के किसानों की बदुत रखा हुई.....

श्री शीलारायण दास : जैसे आपने इस विल के सिद्धान्तों का समर्वन किया है मैं भी इस विल के सिद्धान्तों का समर्वन करता

हूँ । लेकिन कठिनाई जो है वह यह है कि कर्ज नहीं मिलेगा और दूसरे की व्यवस्था हुए सेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है और वह बैल बीज आदि नहीं खरीद सकता है । अगर इस सम्बन्ध में काश्तकारों को मालूल सुविधा हो जाय तो यह कानून बहुत ही अच्छा साबित होगा लेकिन भी जैसी कि हालत है उसमें बड़ा सतरा है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण देकर बतलाना चाहता हूँ आज से १०, १२ वर्ष पहले बिहार और दूसरे प्रान्तों में जब काप्रेस मिनिस्ट्रीज़ कायम हुई तो उन्होंने मनीलेंडिंग एक्ट पास किये जिसकी कि रु से सूद की दर निश्चित कर दी गई कि अधिक से अधिक इतना सूद लिया जायेगा लेकिन उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि मनीलेंडिंग एक्ट के पास होने से किसानों को रुपया मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होने लगी । इसका उल्टा असर हुआ और वह यह कि जब महाजन कर्ज देने लगता था तो जो सूद का रुपया होता था उसको भी असल में मिला कर हैंडनोट बनाता था । इस तरह से जो उस कानून को बनाने का मंशा था उससे बिल्कुल उल्टा असर हुआ । अगर हम कर्ज देने की समुचित व्यवस्था किये बिना इस प्रकार का कानून पास कर देंगे तो जिन लोगों के पास २५ एकड़ से कम भूमि है उनको अनेक कठिनाईयों का सामना करना होगा । इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर काफ़ी गौर करने की ज़रूरत है ।

26.35 hrs.

[**SHRI MOHAMMED IMAM in the Chair.**]

तो अगर इस विल को भाग लोगों की राय आनने के लिए सरकुलेट कर दिया जाये तो बुरी चीज़ नहीं होगी । यह एक विषय है कि विसका हमको समाधान करना है । इन लोगों का भूमि एकमात्र साधन है और अगर वह नीलाम हो जाती है तो उनके पास क्या रह जायेगा । भूमि के सीम से साहूकार प्रबुद्धादक

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

कामों के लिये कर्जा भी दे देते हैं। उसको भी हमको रोकना है। लेकिन भगर हम इस समय इस बिल को पास कर देते हैं और सिविल प्रसीज्योर कोड में इस प्रकार का पर्मेंडेंट कर देते हैं तो उसका उलटा भसर हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि इस बिल को लोकप्रत जानने के लिए सरकार ने इसलिये जाये और जब परिवक के विचार हमारे सामने आ जायें तो इस पर फिर विचार किया जाये।

इसलिये मैं इस बिल के सिद्धान्त का तो समर्वन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इसको पास नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि परिवक श्रोपीनियन जानने के लिए भेजना चाहिए।

श्री रमेश लिह (वाराणसी) : सभा-पति महोदय, यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी के विचारों का समर्वन करता हूँ।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश को लेता हूँ। पहले जो आकूरेंसी टिनेट थे उनको अब भूमिधर का हक हो गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में किसी किसान के पास २५ एकड़ भूमि होना एक बहुत बड़ी बीज भानी जाती है। शायद डाई एकड़ से ज्यादा एक आदमी का भ्रासत नहीं होगा। युद्धिकल से ५ प्रतिशत किसान ऐसे होंगे जिनके पास २५ एकड़ भूमि होगी। भ्रासत तो लोगों के पास तीन या चार एकड़ जमीन हैं और बहुत से तो ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास एक एकड़ भी जमीन नहीं है। अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि क्या आप एक बार लगा देते हैं कि २५ एकड़ से ज्यादा भूमि अटेच न हो। इसका अर्थ क्या होता है। इसका अर्थ यह होता है कि वह आदमी भगर कहीं से हैंडनोट से, या रेहनामे से या तमस्तुक से कहीं लेता है तो उससे रुपया पाने की आशा किसी को नहीं हो सकती।

Shri P. R. Patil: In the Bill it is said "up to 25 acres"—it may be one or two acres.

श्री रमेश लिह : संत अपदू २५ एकड़ सही।

उत्तर प्रदेश में एशोकल्टरिस्ट रिलीफ एकट पास किया गया। उसमें यह रखा गया कि जो एशोकल्टरल प्रार्पदी होती वह सेस और नीलाम नहीं हो सकती। यह इस बास्ते रखा गया कि जो कास्टकार भाई कर्जदार हैं उनका कर्ज दूर हो जाये। लेकिन इसका कुछ परिणाम नहीं हुआ और उनकी कर्जदारी दिन पर दिन ज्यादा होती गयी। अन्त में यह एकट भी खत्म हो गया और जब जमीदारी उन्मूलन एकट पास किया गया तो उसका विचार उसमें लाया गया।

तो इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि भगर किसी आदमी के पास डाई या तीन एकड़ भूमि हो तो उसे नीलाम न किया जाये। लेकिन २५ एकड़ का आदमी तो अच्छा मिडिल क्लास का आदमी समझा जायेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में भगर किसी के पास २५ एकड़ यानी ४० बीचा जमीन हो तो वह बहुत बड़ी बात समझी जाती है और हम उसको अच्छे दरजे का समझते हैं। इसलिये हमारा सजेशन है कि २५ एकड़ की लिमिट बहुत ज्यादा है, हमको यह प्राकीन रखना चाहिये कि भगर किसी के पास डाई एकड़ तक जमीन है तो वह अटेच नहीं होती चाहिये। आपके बिल का मंदा यह है कि जिन काश्टकारों को जमीदारी उन्मूलन के कारण कुछ हक मिल गया है उनका वह हक भारा न जाये। जिस प्रकार स्वीकृत अटेच नहीं हो सकता उसी प्रकार आप चाहते हैं कि उसकी जमीन अटेच न हो सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह लिमिट आप डाई एकड़ कर दें। भगर आप २५ एकड़ की लिमिट रखेंगे तो इससे ज्यादा न्याय नहीं होगा। उससे तो ज्यादातर अच्छाय ही होगा। मैं श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी के विचारों से उत्तमत हूँ।

हुये इस बिल में इतना संशोधन चाहता हूँ कि २५ एकड़ के बजाय ढाई एकड़ की लिमिट कर दी जाये कि इतनी जमीन न भट्टच होगी और न नीलाम होगी क्योंकि उस जमीन ही से तो उसका निर्वाह हो रहा है। उत्तर ब्रह्मेश में बहुत से ऐसे काष्टकार हैं जिनके पास ढाई एकड़ भी जमीन नहीं है।

बं: हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : समाप्ति अहोदय, जो बिल आज श्री पटेल ने हाउस के सामने पेश किया है मेरे उसके उम्मूल का समर्थन करने के लिये लड़ा हुआ है।

मुझ से पहले माननीय सदस्य चौधरी रणधीर सिंह जी ने कहा कि हमारे यहां पंजाब में यह कानून था और उस कानून के अरिये जो एप्रीकल्टरिस्ट थे वह बचे पढ़े थे और उनकी दूरी रक्षा उससे हो रही थी। यह ठीक है कि उसका जो उम्मूल था उस बक्त उसकी बजह से मारे पंजाब में एक तफरका पैदा हो गया था। लेकिन उस कानून की यही भावना थी कि एप्री-कल्टरिस्ट की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। जिस बक्त हमारा संविधान लागू हुआ उसमें यह रक्षा गया कि हर एक जगह हर एक को प्राप्टी रखने का हक हासिल होगा। इसलिये संविधान के मुताबिक वह कानून हमेशा के लिये खत्म हो गया और यह जीज भी भी ठीक क्योंकि संविधान ने यह फैसला कर दिया था कि जो जीज जात पात के आधार पर हो उसे न रक्षा जाये और आगे जो सोसा-इटी बने वह कलासलेस हो और जो इस तरह के कानून हों उनको खत्म हो जाना चाहिये।

लेकिन साथ ही हमारे सामने आज एक प्रावलम यह है कि मुल्क में ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधेर उपजाया जाये और दूसरा प्रावलम हमारे सामने यह है कि देश में बेरोजगारी न फैलने पावे। लेकिन आज जो कानून है उसके मुताबिक जिस किसान के पास भी कलास, चार कलास, यांत्र कलास,

एक मरला, दां परला जमीन है वह नीलाम और कुंक हो सकती है। अगर ऐसा होगा तो वह आदमी बेरोजगार हो जायेगा। तो एक तरफ तो हम यह मसला हल करना चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई बेकार न रहे और दूसरी तरफ मीजूदा कानून के मुताबिक लोग बेरोजगार होते जायेंगे। जिस बक्त उमकी जमीन ले ली जायेगी तो वह बेरोजगार हो ही जायेगा।

बी० रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इससे इंटरमीजियरी पैदा होंगे।

बी हेमराज : तो इस सूत्र में एक तरफ तो आप इंटरमीजियरीज को खत्म करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इस कानून से इंटरमीजियरी पैदा होते जायेंगे। तो मैं अजं करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक है उसका मंशा और उम्मूल तो बहुत अच्छा है। इसलिये इसके उम्मूल को तो गवर्नरमेंट को हर सूत्र में तमन्नीम कर लेना चाहिये।

अभी कुछ भाई कह रहे थे कि इस तरह के कानून का नीतीजा यह होगा कि कर्ज मिलना और बसूल करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। मैं उनको पंजाब की दो मिसाले देना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर इस तरह के दो कानून थे, एक तो या मनी लेंडर्स एक्ट और दूसरा या रिलीफ आफ इनडेंडेनेस एक्ट। रिलीफ आफ इनडेंडेनेस एक्ट के नीचे जिस जमीदार ने कर्ज लिया होता था उसको कुछ सह-लियतें दी जाती थीं, उसके कर्ज का फैसला करके किस्तें कर दी जाती थीं और अगर कर्ज पुराना हो तो असल रकम ही रखी जाती थी और जो सूद होता था उसको तोड़ दिया जाता था और हल्की किस्तें कर दी जाती थीं ताकि आसानी से दी जा सके। जो मनी लेंडर्स एक्ट या उसके मुताबिक हर एक साहूकार को अपने को रजिस्टर कराना होता था। इसके बाद साहूकारों ने भी अच्छाचुन्न कर्ज देना बंद कर दिया। इस कानून से पहले उनके दिल में यह लालच रहता था कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन खुद

[श्री हेमराज]

हासिल कर लें और उसके मालिक बन जावें और जो काश्तकार हैं उनको अपने मजारे बना लें। यब गवर्नरेंट की भी यह पालिसी है कि साहूकार को जमीन का मालिक नहीं बनाना चाहती। लेकिन जो मौजूदा कानून है उसके जरिये से इंटरमीजियरी पैदा हो रहे हैं। तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल का जो उस्तूल है उसको तो मंजूर कर लिया जाये क्योंकि ऐसा करने से जो इस बक्त हमारी मौजूदा पालिसी इंटर-मीजियरीज को दूर करने की है उसमें मदद मिलेगी। इस उस्तूल के मुताबिक हमको लैंड लाज में टिनेंट को जमीन का मालिक बनाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी क्योंकि जो उनके गुजारे के लिये जमीन है वह उनको दी जानी चाहिये।

जहां तक उसकी हद का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें मेरा और बहुत से दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों का जरूर मत-भेद हो सकता है, क्योंकि यहां पर बैट लैंड—आवी जमीन—भी है और खुलक जमीन भी है और उन दोनों के लिये जुदा-जुदा हद मुकर्रर करनी होगी। लेकिन जहां तक उस्तूल का ताल्लुक है, गवर्नरेंट को यह उस्तूल मान लेना चाहिये। अगर वह समझती है कि इस बिल को पास करना है, तो इस बिल को सिलेट कमेटी के सुपुद्द कर दिया जाये, पब्लिक ओपरेनियन जानने के लिये भेज दिया जाय, क्योंकि इस बिल का उस्तूल बहुत मुकोद है और मुल्क के लिये बहुत कायदेमन्द है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि हमारे कानून के उपरांती इस को जरूर अपनायें।

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate wholly the laudable objective with which the mover of the Bill is actuated in moving this Bill, but I regret I have to oppose his motion. Firstly, though it might ap-

pear at first sight that the subject-matter of this legislation is covered by item 13 of List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, namely, civil procedure, I am inclined to the view, and from what I have heard in the House I am confirmed in my belief, that the real subject-matter of the law lies not in the Civil Procedure Code but in other items which pertain to the State subjects. So, the question would be, whether, even if we enact such a law, it would not be a law merely dealing with procedure or with substance.

I drew your attention to two items in List II, items 18 and 30. Item 18 is transfer and alienation of agricultural land. Item 30 is money-lending and money-lenders and relief of agricultural indebtedness. If, therefore, the real object of the Bill or, as we say, the pith and substance of the law, is not mere change of procedure but is really intended to achieve some kind of relief to agricultural indebtedness, then I submit we are encroaching upon the State List, and the legislation so framed is liable to be assailed on the ground that we are legislating for a subject for which we are not competent to do so.

Several hon. Members have spoken, some in favour and some in opposition to the Bill. But the House must have been convinced that the real object, according to them, of this Bill is to regulate the conditions of agricultural credit. No one has suggested that there are any procedural difficulties which are met with when decrees are sought to be enforced against the agriculturists. After all, what does section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code provide? Section 60 provides merely for the manner in which a decree shall be executed and what property shall be exempt. But that does not make that property untransferable. All that section 60 says is that if a decree-holder obtains a decree and proceeds to put it in execution, then, certain property which is

necessary for his livelihood shall not be seized and sold in execution. But supposing he has household utensils and clothes, they cannot be attached nor can they be sold. But surely, he can transfer them. Therefore, to suggest that by merely amending section 80, we shall be able to save that property for him against his wish is to ascribe to section 80 a potency which it does not have. The mover of the Bill is an astute and experienced lawyer and he knows that any house pertaining to an agricultural holding cannot be transferred, but yet it can be sold and it can be mortgaged. Therefore, if he really intends to achieve the object of protecting it from all kinds of claims, if he really wants to prevent an improvident cultivator from parting with his land, then the legislation must be under item 18 and not under item 30.

Another point which has emerged from the speeches of hon. Members is that conditions differ from State to State. As my hon. friend, Shri Shree Narayan Das observed, in Bihar, they exempt three acres of land. In U.P. probably they do not. In Punjab, which has been a fore-runner of all the provinces in the matter of legislation for relief of agricultural indebtedness, there are some salutary provisions. Even the hon. Member who preceded me, Mr. Hem Raj, admitted that each kind of land does require a different level. This can only be dealt with adequately, properly and in detail by the States and the States are free to do it. After all, it is a matter which has been specifically entrusted to the States.

Shri Hem Raj: Central legislation would apply to all the States, but not State legislation.

Shri Hajarnavis: Provided it is a matter relating merely to procedure. If in substance it is for agricultural indebtedness, our law will be void and of no effect whatsoever.

Thirdly, my learned friend, the mover of the Bill is an astute lawyer and he said he hoped the word "credit" will not be mentioned and he reserv-

ed his arguments to himself for his reply after we have spoken. After all, one of the hon. Members had effectively answered it. It is within the experience of everyone right down from the time of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act in Bombay and in Punjab whereby provision is made for setting aside the unconscionable transactions in favour of the money-lender what the money-lender does is, he recovers the interest in advance and he takes a bond which is double the amount of the consideration which actually passes.

So, so far as this Bill is concerned, instead of protecting the cultivator, in actual practice, it will be found that his credit will dray up. He will have to go to the most unconscionable money-lenders and he will have to pay ruinous rates of interest. The transactions will be such that they will not be couched in the form of a straightforward deal between a creditor and a debtor. Very often, the strategem employed is that a conveyance is taken. A sale is effected and then it is understood between the parties that there shall be reconveyance of the property if the money is paid and that money is very often double the amount of the consideration which has been paid.

Again I will repeat what I have said earlier. Actually what would happen is, even though section 80 may thus be amended, nothing would prevent the tenant from mortgaging or selling the properties. The only person who will be affected will be a creditor who obtains a money decree. Therefore, it will not be possible for a cultivator to incur a simple debt. My hon. friend, the mover, said, "After all, you do exempt a wage-earner and the salary of a salaried person is exempted. Why not apply the same analogy to the cultivator?" To my mind, the answer is obvious, because a salaried person, rain or fine, drought or flood, gets the same amount of salary every month. The amount does not change and it is not expected that he should run into debts, whereas so far as the cultivator

[Shri Hajarnavis]

is concerned, he gets his income only once or twice and he does not have any other funds when he has got to begin the agricultural operations. At that time, credit is necessary. Either the credit may be supplied by the indigenous money-lender or the State must make provision in that behalf. But unless that is done, unless there is a system by which the indigenous money-lender is replaced by a system by which the State can provide the money, nothing should be done to tamper with this source of credit to the agriculturists.

This matter has been very carefully examined by both the Food and Agricultural Ministry. This has also received consideration from the Planning Commission and the unanimous opinion to which the Government has come is that legislation along the lines suggested by my hon. friend by amendment of the C.P.C. will not achieve the object which he has in mind. So, I request the hon. mover to withdraw the Bill. If he does not do so, we shall be constrained to oppose it.

GIFT-TAX BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri C. R. Patabhi Ramam: I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Gift-tax Bill, 1958.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Shri P. R. Patel: Mr. Chairman, in the beginning, I thank the hon. Members who have given their views on the Bill. I think nobody had opposed the principle laid down in the Bill. The hon. Minister said that the objective is laudable, but the end....

Shri Hajarnavis: Not the end, but the means.

Shri P. R. Patel: is that the Bill will be rejected. He put forth certain arguments, one of which was that this is a State subject. I fail to agree with him. If we look into the C.P.C. there are sections for attachment and there is also Order 21 regarding the execution of decrees. We have laid down rules for attachment and sale of properties, including agricultural land. We have laid down all these rules and that is a central subject—how certain properties are to be attached and so on. So, it is also natural that it is within our jurisdiction to make rules or amendment of the rules in the C.P.C. in this regard.

The point next raised was, if you give protection, even then he can transfer his property and there is no restriction on a voluntary transfer. I agree with him; he is right. Under section 60 of the C.P.C. if the salary of a person is to the tune of Rs. 150 and it is exempted from sale and attachment, and after getting his pay, he can hand over the money to the creditor. But that is a voluntary act.

17 hrs.

There is no restriction to the wage-earner, the pension-earner, or the gratuity-earner. Here the question is whether the agricultural land be exempted from attachment and sale under money decrees? That is the only question. If we do not exempt, then naturally he will suffer. If we exempt, in that case, there is nothing in the law to restrict voluntary transfer, I do agree. But there is also nothing in the law to restrict voluntary transfer by artisans, by other persons even. So, I think that argument is not proper.

Then the last argument given by him was that credit will dry up and the man would be in a very bad position; the agriculturist would be required to sign a bond for double the amount, if we exempt his land from sale. If that is the case, that would be a very good reason for exemption.

Because, today what happens is that when the agriculturist wants money, he does not go to the co-operative society or to Government. He goes to the moneylender. So, he has to sign a bond for double the amount, and if the amount is not repaid, the moneylender would get a decree on the bond and would get the land attached and sold. Naturally, there is no protection for the agriculturist. So, the land requires to be exempted.

Another argument that was put forward was that this can be dealt with by States. I think we cannot come in the way of States, if they do so. But I can tell the hon. Minister that in Bombay, which is considered to be a progressive State, so far as the land reforms are concerned, there is the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act. But, under that law, agricultural land can be attached and sold. No protection is given to the agriculturist. He is given protection only in one section. When the court declares an agriculturist insolvent, then the court may pass an order, exempting or keeping the land with him. That is the only one section in that law and even that is not in the law. That can be done under the order that may be passed by the State. Even in Uttar Pradesh there is nothing which restricts the sale of agricultural land. I have gone through that law. So, some protection needs to be given. One argument that has been advanced by my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, is that the exemption be up to 2½ acres, it is not....

Shri Raghunath Singh: In Banaras 2½ acres cost Rs. 8,000.

Shri P. R. Patel: 2½ acres in Punjab or U.P. would be just like 50 acres in some other place. What I am submitting is that up to 25 acres, it should be at the discretion of the court. The court may exempt 1, 2, 3 or 4 acres. It depends on the locality of the land and the yield of the land. In Radhanpur area in my district the value of the land is absolutely little. You go to Cutch desert and see the position. The cultivators do cultivate the land

there also. I have seen the position just near Sui village. There the value is nothing. So, in that case, the court has to take into consideration all these things.

However, when the Government is opposed to this amendment, I know the fate of my Bill. Naturally, it will be rejected. But I do not want to withdraw.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the permission of the House to withdraw....

Shri P. R. Patel: I do not want to withdraw.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

As will be seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill is not intended to create any new offence or to enhance the punishments provided for in the parent Act. It is a simple Bill intended only to expedite the procedure for trial of the offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act. We know that the existence of corruption in this country is admitted by all parties, including this side of the House as well as that side. We are not here now to adjudicate the extent of the prevalence of corruption in this country. The very enactment of the Prevention of Corruption Act shows that the Government itself is aware of the existence of corruption in this country. Therefore, they have taken steps to prevent offences relating to corruption by public servants.

[Shri Jhulan Sinha]

What I intend to provide in this Bill is not, as I said in the beginning, to enhance the penalty provided under the Act or create any new offence, because when I read this original Act, after the comprehensive experience we had during the last general elections, especially in the mafatlal areas, I felt that the provisions in the Prevention of Corruption Act were certainly comprehensive to entrap anybody who commits an offence under the Act. But what is lacking is speed in the proceedings under the Act. I remember quite well that when we came to Parliament during the first Parliament there was the case of the ex-Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Shri Venkataraman. I remember that it went on for three or four years to go up to the High Court. The case, as we all know, resulted in the conviction of the gentleman concerned. Government decided in that case that others are also involved, besides the accused, for other offences. This long period of three or four years not only entailed loss of time but also loss of efficiency and harassment to the parties concerned. I have in my possession the figures for one year, the year was 1955. From the answer to Unstarred Question No. 518 dated 23rd March, 1956 I find that during that year, 1955, according to Government records, there were 125 new cases, and pending cases during that year amounted to 150. The total number of cases before the Government during that year was 275. Out of this total, 38 ended in conviction during that year, 43 ended in acquittal and 193 remained pending till the end of 1955. This is the rate at which trial of offences under this Act proceeds. If this be the general trend of the trial of offences under this Act, it is obvious that all parties concerned do not feel quite at ease, rather they must be very much harassed by the length of the proceedings.

Besides, because of the special nature of the offences envisaged in the Prevention of Corruption Act, it is not

only the parties that are concerned, but the country also in general is concerned with these offences. We know, however much we may credit ourselves with having achieved this improvement or that improvement in the country, when we go to the common man who is not directly benefited by the Bhakra Nangal or Damodar Valley or such bigger schemes, what pinches him is these little things with which he comes in contact everyday.

Without incurring the risk of exaggeration, I may say that when we were in our younger days in school we generally believed that the Education Department and the post offices were altogether free from any tinge of corruption, but the state of things now has worsened to such an extent that it is very difficult to imagine a department of the Government, specially in its lower ramifications, where the thing is not noticeable. It might be in a lesser quantity somewhere and at other places in a little bigger doses, but the existence is so comprehensive, so widespread that the country itself is very much concerned over the existence of this offence and the steps to remedy this situation.

17.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I have, therefore, taken this opportunity of telling the Government anyhow that the state of things is essentially one of extraordinary nature in the country, not only because of the special nature of the offence, but because of its more comprehensive prevalence. I quite admit that the procedure provided for in this Bill, I mean the summary procedure for the trial of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, is certainly an extraordinary thing. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, we know only minor offences have been described as coming within the provisions of summary trial. So far as the Prevention of Corruption Act is concerned, we know the sentence in some cases largely extends upto seven years. So,

when a man like me who certainly is conversant with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the intention behind the enactment of that Act and the way in which it is administered in the country, thought of the summary procedure for offences under this Act, what was weighing in my mind was not the ordinary procedure that is followed under the Criminal Procedure Code or the ordinary state of things envisaged therein, but the special nature of offence envisaged in the Act and the special nature of interest that the country has in the eradication of this offence. Now, that the people concerned in this Act are the public servants....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may like to continue his speech next time.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Hem Raj may introduce his Bill.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

17.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 5th May, 1958.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 2-5-58.

DAILY DIGEST

[Friday, and May, 1958]

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	12797-12831	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
S.Q. No.		U.S.Q.	
1967. Television Unit . . .	12797-800	3124. Glass Factories . . .	12839-40
1968. Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders . . .	12800-03	3125. Plant for Lemon Grass Oil . . .	12840
1969. All India Middle Class Family Budget Survey . . .	12803-06	3126. False Migration Certificates . . .	12840-41
1970. Atomic Power Plant . . .	12806-08	3127. Bharat Sewak Samaj . . .	12841
1971. Welfare Centres for Workers . . .	12808-10	3128. Export of Iron Ore . . .	12841-42
1972. Exploitation of Irrigation Potential . . .	12810-11	3129. Leather Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh . . .	12842
1973. Shifting of Officers from Delhi to Rajasthan . . .	12812-15	3130. Mines Institutes . . .	12843
1974. Industrial Estates in Madras . . .	12815-17	3131. Central Schemes in Orissa . . .	12843-44
1975. Consumption of Coir and Coir Products . . .	12817-18	3132. Trade with Pakistan . . .	12844
1977. Rebate on Tea Duty . . .	12818-21	3133. I. F. S. . .	12844-45
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1979. Art Silk Industry . . .	12823-25	3135. Rural Housing . . .	12846
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1984. Strike Notice by Mazdoor Union Jamshedpur . . .	12827-30	3138. Government Offices . . .	12847
1985. Development of Salt Industry in Madras . . .	12830-31	3139. Manufacture of Carbon Black . . .	12848
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1982. Fertilizer Factory in Andhra Pradesh . . .	12831-32	3142. Allocation of Funds for Housing in Punjab . . .	12849
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1686. Housing Programme in Delhi . . .	12833-34	3146. Purchase of Foreign Aircrafts . . .	12850
1987. Plans and Prospects of Social Welfare in India . . .	12834	3147. Displaced Persons, Colonies . . .	12850-51
1988. Import of Newsprint . . .	12834	3148. Soda Ash and Caustic Soda . . .	12851
1989. Autonomous Body for Dandakaranya . . .	12835	3149. Landscape Committee . . .	12851-52
1990. Burmese Trade Mission . . .	12835	3150. Coir Industry . . .	12852
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3120. Import of Carbon Black . . .	12836	3153. Community Radio Sets . . .	12855
3121. Printing Work . . .	12837	3154. Trade with Iran . . .	12855
3122. Manufacture of Matches . . .	12837-38	3155. Sale of Small scale Industries Products . . .	12855-56
3123. Glass Industry . . .	12838-39	3156. Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd. . . .	12856
		3157. Imported Material for Textile Industry . . .	12856-57
		3158. Export of Papers and Periocicals . . .	12857

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3159. Sports Goods Manufacturing Centres in Punjab	12857	3190. Silk . . .	12873-74
3160. Sericulture Industry in Himachal Pradesh .	12857-58	3191. Stock of Cloth and Excise Duty thereon . . .	12874-75
3161. Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.	12858	3192. Sports Industry . . .	12875
3162. Match Factories in Punjab	12858-59	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .	12875-76
3163. Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.	12859	The following papers were laid on the Table	
3164. Implementation of Delhi Land Reforms Act . . .	12860	(i) Report of the Alcohol Committee.	
3165. Lambrettas . . .	12860-61	(ii) Government Resolution No HC-33(3)/57, dated the 22nd March, 1958 accepting certain recommendations in the Report of the Alcohol Committee.	
66. Displaced Persons in Pathankot . . .	12861	(iii) A copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1957-58 and Budget Estimates for the year 1958-59 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.	
3167. Cottage Industries on Co-operative Basis . . .	12861-62	(iv) Copy of Notification No. D.S.R. 261, dated the 19th April, 1958, under Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.	
3168. Export of Handicrafts . . .	12862	DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS) FOR 1954-55 . . .	12876
3169. Import of Watches . . .	12862-63	The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan) presented a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1954-55.	
3170. Employment Exchanges . . .	12863	REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION PRESENTED.	12876
3171. Mobile Weaving and Dyeing Demonstration Units . . .	12863-64	Third Report was presented	
3172. Central Government Projects in Punjab . . .	12864	REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE PRESENTED .	12876
3173. Ambar Charkha Centres . . .	12864-65	The Deputy Minister of Works Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda) presented the report of the Joint Committee on the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958.	
3174. Leather Training-cum-Production Centres in Punjab . . .	12865		
3175. Sarojini Market in Vinay Nagar . . .	12865-66		
3176. Multiple Allotments to Displaced Persons . . .	12866		
3177. Handloom Industry in Punjab . . .	12866		
3178. Handloom Weavers of Punjab . . .	12867		
3179. Annual Plan of Punjab for 1958-59 . . .	12867		
3180. Carpet Factories . . .	12867-68		
3181. Employment Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh . . .	12867-68		
3182. Gramdan in Punjab . . .	12868		
3183. Textile Mills . . .	12868-69		
3184. Delhi Lands Reforms Act . . .	12869		
3185. Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi . . .	12869-70		
3186. Documentaries on Punjab Hills . . .	12870		
3187. Khadi Co-operative Societies . . .	12870-71		
3188. Residential Accommodation for Government Employees . . .	12871		
3189. Embassy Buildings . . .	12871-73		

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	12877-79	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED—contd.	
The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 29th April, 1958 to the Supplementarys by Shri Feroze Gandhi on Starred Question No. 1915 regarding import of small cars.		(7) The Abolition of Supply of Labour through Contractors Bill, 1958 by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.	
BILL INTRODUCED		(8) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Section 2) by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.	
The Indian stamp (Amendment) Bill.	12881	(9) The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Section 19, 23 and 51) by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.	
BILLS PASSED	12881-12949	(10) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Section 30) by Shri Hem Raj.	
The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.		(11) The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Section 14) by Shri Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki.	
Further discussion on the motion to consider The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Bill, 1958 concluded. The motion was adopted. After clause by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.		PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL NEGATIVED	12953—13010
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED	12949-52, 13014	Further discussion on the motion to consider the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1958 concluded.	
(1) The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Omission of Section 6) by Shri Sinhasan Singh.		The motion was negatived.	
(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Section 198) by Shri Sinhasan Singh.		Shri P. R. Patel moved that The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1958 be taken into consideration.	
(3) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Schedule II) by Shri Subiman Ghose.		The motion was negatived.	
(4) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Section 14) by Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam.		REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE PRESENTED	13007
(5) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Omission of Article 143) by Shri Naushir Bharucha.		Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Gift-Tax Bill, 1958.	
(6) The Abolition of Employment of Casual Labour Bill, 1958 by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.		PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	13010—13
		Shri Jhulan Sinha moved that The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 1958 be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.	
		AGENDA FOR MONDAY, THE 5TH MAY, 1958.	
		Consideration and passing of the Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill.	